FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TIRANA RADIO REPORTS CRUISE MISSILES IN UK

AU151754 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Referring to a announcement by the British Defense Secretary Heseltine in the House of Commons, news agencies report that today the first U.S. nuclear Cruise missiles arrived at Greenham Common air base, which is about 100 kilometers west of London.

According to various reports, during the last few weeks dozens of American (?galaxy) transport planes have landed at the base, bringing various equipment for these missiles. It is also reported that rigorous security measures have been taken around this base. Thousands of soldiers and police have been sent there.

ITALY'S SENATE LEADER MEETS ALBANIAN ENVOY

AU161017 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Francesco Cossiga, leader of the Italian Senate, received Bashkim Dino, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Italy, and held a friendly talk with him.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VIETNAM

AU121747 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Tirana, November 12 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Federation of the Trade Unions of Vietnam, a delegation of the Trade Unions of Albania, led by the president of the General Council of the TUA, Sotir Kocollari, which will take part at the 5th Congress of this Federation, left for Hanoi. The delegation was seen off at the airport by the secretary of the General Council of the TUA, Idriz Dhrami and other comrades. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the S.R. of Vietnam in Albania, Hoang Quoc Tinh.

ALIA RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW SFRY ENVOY

AU142258 Tirana Domestic Service in Albania 1900 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Milan Georgjevic, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who presented his credentials. Taking part in the credentials presentation ceremony were Minister of Foreign Affairs Reiz Malile; Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Pirro Bita, director in the Foreign Affairs Ministry; and Jovan Antoni, director of the protocol branch of the foreign affairs ministry. The ambassador was accompanied by diplomats of the SFRY Embassy in Tirana.

U.S. ACCUSED OF VIOLATING AVIATION SECURITY

AU161528 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 16 Nov 83

["An Inadmissible Criminal Act" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 16 (BTA) — It was hardly the U.S. jet fighters' pilots pursuing the aircraft of the Bulgarian civil airlines on its regular flight to Beirut, who had taken this gross provocative act on their own initiative, writes today's "NARODNA MLADEZH" in a signed commentary.

The explanation of the aggressive antilegal behavior of the U.S. Airforce lies in the premediated attempts of the U.S. ruling political circles to blow up the fragile atmosphere of peace and understanding among the peoples. For achieving these aims the U.S. imperialism does not even hesitate to lay at the stake the lives of peaceful travellers, reads the commentary in part.

The author Tsvetan Tsvetanov stresses that through similar acts the USA violates the international law and the security of the international civil aviation. He recalls the Chicago aviation convention as a basic international legal act in the sphere of the air law and the Geneva convention according to which the freedom of aviation above open sea constitutes the right of the aircrafts registered in a given state, to fly freely, independently and undisturbed by anybody, taking naturally into account the norms of the international law. It is stressed in the commentary that other countries have no right to intervene and try to change the course or the route of the flight of a civil aircraft by either asking the place of landing or of taking off, or using any other way, which violates or threatens the right of the state exercising the jurisdiction upon the aircraft.

It is also stressed that with this criminal act of theirs the U.S. militarists have violated in an offhand manner Lebanon's state sovereignty in its own air space.

Further Protest

AU162037 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 16 Nov 83

["Arrogant Attitude" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Beirut, Nov 16 (BTA) — The command of the American forces of the so-called Multinational Forces in Lebanon has refused to this very moment to give any explanation as to the motives of the provocation against the Bulgarian civil airplane on November the tenth. The spokesman of the American Marines here, Major Robert Jordan declined to talk with the correspondent of the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY in Beirut on the question, and only bothered to send him off to ask an answer "straight from Washington."

The approach of the American fighter plane at a distance of about one hundred metres to the Bulgarian passenger plane is a dangerous incident, said a representative of the Lebanese armed guards at the airport of Beirut today. The officer, while citing a commander of the Lebanese security forces in the region of the airport, has stressed that the action of the American military aviation against the Bulgarian plane had been carried out without the knowledge of the Lebanese authorities. The American command did not bother to give any information about the incident, either before or after it, he has said. Similar was the view expressed by the civil airport authorities in Beirut, and by representatives of the Lebanese airline company "MEA".

The conclusion which follows from the answers of the Lebanese representatives of the Beirut airport and also the refusal of the American command to provide any account whatsoever, is that the American aviation is acting in Lebanon in an arrogant and arbitrary manner, giving no explanation to the government, the strengthening of whose sovereignty was the pretext for the installation of the American troops in Lebanon.

RELATIVES OF DEFECTOR RETURN HOME FROM FRG

AU161505 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, November 16 (BTA) -- The BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY was visited by Pavlina and Sergey Svrudlev, who recently have returned to Bulgaria under the provision of the Amnesty Law. Said Mrs Svrudleva before a BTA correspondent: "Thirteen years ago, threatened by my husband Stefan Svrudlev, I left the country with my 5-month-old son, Sergey. I've never stopped thinking about my homeland all that time. I am very glad, too, to have succeeded in inspiring love for Bulgaria in my son. We are very happy to be back on Bulgarian soil, among our closest relatives and friends. We are grateful for the human understanding we've been surrounded with here."

The BTA correspondent informed Mr Svrudleva of the version spread by the Western mass media that she and her son had allegedly "vanished" during a trip from Munich to Vienna, thus insinuating their kidnapping. Here is what Mr Svrudleva said to this: "We have returned on our own will. For a long time I have been corresponding with my mother, seeking advice and help. She cabled me to meet her in Vienna. In spite of her age she is 77 -- she came and we returned together to Bulgaria. A mother is capable to do everything for the happiness of her child".

BTA REPORT ON TRADE WITH BALKAN STATES

AU161010 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, November 16 (BTA) -- The proportion of the Balkan states in Bulgaria's total trade which neared 21 milliard [billion] dollars last year, is five per cent. Particularly dynamic are the economic ties with Romania, a fact attested by the high rates of increase of the reciprocal trade in the last ten years -- 12.8 per cent annually on an average. In the 1976-1980 period bilateral trade was four times greater compared to the previous five years. There are also substantial structural changes in the commodity exchange, expressed in increasing the proportion of machinery and equipment.

Cooperation with Yugoslavia is also active. Bulgaria and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are attaching ever greater importance to some modern forms of economic relations such as industrial cooperation and specialization in mechanical engineering, electronics, the chemical industry, ship-building, metallurgy and household appliance-building.

The economic relations with Greece and Turkey are stable and the overall trend is towards their diversification and deepening. The closest aim is for Bulgaro-Greek trade to amount to some 400 million dollars, and Bulgaro-Turkish to about 250 million dollars.

The possibilities for developing trade and economic relations with Cyprus are also favourable. For the last four years reciprocal trade has been doubled and the nearest prospects are that it reaches 10 million dollars.

A factor of activating the economic cooperation with Albania is the development of her economy.

BCP CC GREETS CPUSA CONGRESS IN CLEVELAND

AU160748 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] The BCP Central Committee and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, its secretary general, personally, as well as all Bulgarian Communists convey fraternal and most sincere greetings and wishes for a successful and fruitful work to the delegates and guests attending the 23d Communist Party of the United States of America [CPUSA] Congress and to all American Communists.

The Bulgarian Communists highly appreciate and express feelings of fraternal solidarity for the selfless struggle waged by your party against the attacks of the capitalist monopolies against the vital interests and democratic rights of the working people which you are defending, in unmasking the aggressive and adventurous policy of imperialism, for peace and social progress throughout the world, as well as for disarmament, for detente and for maintaining relations based on equal rights and equal advantages between the United States and the socialist countries, including the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the greetings message states.

The message further states that Comrade Gus Hall in his report made a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the present international situation, of the U.S. foreign policy and the country's domestic situation. The principles and unmistakable views of the CPUSA on topical world issues and on the questions of the international communist and workers movement were set forth at the congress.

The 23d CPUSA Congress is a confirmation of the vital strength of the CPUSA's political course for a democratic change in the United States' sociopolitical life, the greetings message points out.

The BCP Central Committee greetings message further emphasizes the atmosphere of a drastic aggravation of tension and the danger of a thermonuclear war under the circumstances of which this congress is taking place. The most reactionary, aggressive, and adventurous circles of imperialism have declared a "crusade" against socialism and against all revolutionary and national liberation movements; actually, against all democratic and peace-loving forces in the world. The recent, brutal, totally unprovoked, amoral, and illegal aggression against the small country of Grenada, which was justifiably denounced by the peoples and by the majority of governments, including wide circles of American society, convincingly unmasked the imperialist, hegemonist ambitions that are the essence of this policy. A tremendous danger of the peoples of Europe and of the world is represented by the forthcoming beginning of the deployment of new nuclear cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe.

The greetings message stressed that today, more than ever, it is necessary to mobilize and rally all peace-loving forces in order to foil the aggressive intentions of the imperialists, in order to avert nuclear war, in order to save human civilization. The message points out that the American Communists are standing in the front ranks of this struggle.

The greetings message further describes the inspired and persevering efforts of the Bulgarian Communists and of all our people for the further construction of a developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress.

It is also pointed out that, together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is following a consistent policy aimed at the maintenance and development of normal, equal, and friendly relations, of understanding and mutual cooperation with all peoples and states throughout the world. On precisely this stable and principled basis, we are ready and would like to develop our relations with the people and Government of the United States, the greeting message declares.

The BCP Central Committee greetings message addressed wishes for even greater successes in the noble cause of the U.S. Communists for the benefit of the American people, in the interest of peace and social progrsss. The message expresses conviction that the traditional fraternal friendship and solidarity existing between the BCP and the CPUSA, based on the tested principles of Marxism-Leninsim and proletarian internationalism will also continue in the future to strengthen in the interest of both the Bulgarian and American peoples, in the interest of rallying the international communist and workers movement, for the sake of peace and socialism.

FILIPOV, IRAQ'S RAMADAN EXCHANGE DINNER TOASTS

AU140818 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Nov 83 p 6

[Report on speech given by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, at 9 November Sofia dinner for Taha Yasin Pamadan, deputy prime minister of Iraq]

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov greeted Comrade Taha Yasin Ramadan as a guest of our country and expressed pleasure at the possibility of again discussing the state and prospects of trade and economic cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Iraq and of also exchangeing views on certain topical international issues.

Your visit has contributed substantially to successfully concluding the session of the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. We express satisfaction with the results achieved and believe that they will contribute to the further development and expansion of our mutual cooperation that is in keeping with the agreements reched beteen Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, and Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria has traditional trade and economic ties with the Republic of Iraq, Comrade Grisha Filipov emphasized. He expressed the conviction that cooperation, particularly in this sphere, will be preserved and developed on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. As far as our country is concerned, we will continue to spare no effort to expand and deepen bilateral cooperation on a mutually beneficial basis, to further strengthen its progressive characteristics -- stability and continued prospects -- and to also enrich and verify its forms, the chairman of the Council of Ministers emphasized.

Dwelling on the particularly complicated and tense moment in international relations, he emphasized that the problem of safeguarding world peace, of averting a nuclear disaster, and of developing constructive processes in international relations based on disarmament, peaceful coexistence, and mutually beneficial cooperation, is particularly accute now.

Comrade Grisha Filipov emphasized the significance of the particularly important foreign political actions of the USSR and of the Warsaw Pact countries' proposals to limit the arms race and begin an actual disarmament, to move from a period of confrontation toward dialogue, and to create and international atmosphere of mutual understanding, confidence, and cooperation.

He pointed out that Bulgaria is in favor of halting as soon as possible the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and of settling the disputed issues through peaceful negotiations and that it also expresses particular concern over the dangerous escalation of tension in the Middle East.

Bulgaria will continue to render full support to the just struggle of the Arab peoples for a comprehensive solution of the Middle East problem and for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in this region, the chairman of the Council of Ministers said.

In conclusion he stressed that "we view your visit to Bulgaria as an expression of friendship between the peoples of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Republic of Iraq and as a further step toward the development and expansion of fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation in the interest of the successful implementation of the creative goals of our two countries.

Report on Ramadan Toast

AU100930 Sofia BTA in English 0833 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Sofia, Nov 10 (BTA) -- Last night Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, gave a dinner for Mr Taha Yasim Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of Iraq, at which both presented toast speeches.

In his reply Mr Taha Yasim Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq, pointed out that the relations between Iraq and Bulgaria were developing positively and ascendingly. We are happy with this trend, he said, and will make efforts to deepen bilateral relations and cooperation.

In her foreign policy Iraq has always built her relations on a principled solid basis with a high sense of responsibility for equitable cooperation between states.

Mr Taha Yasim Ramadan pointed out that Iraq was pursuing an independent policy resting on the principles of mutual respect and equality. He expressed the stand of his government on the conflict with Iran.

SYRIAN DEFENSE MINISTER TALAS VISITS PLOVDIV

AU140821 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Nov 83 p 6

[Text] Plovdiv, 9 November -- BTA report -- The delegation of the Armed Forces of the Syrian Arab Republic led by Major General Mustafa Talas, deputy chief of the Army and the Armed Forces and minister of defense, which is visiting Bulgaria, today visited Plovdiv.

The guests were welcomed by Lieutenant General Panayotov, chief of the garrison, and by officers of the Bulgarian People's Army. Maj Gen Mustafa Talas and the officials accompanying him were informed of the heroic revolutionary past of the Plovdiv region and with its comprehensive development during the years of the people's power. The Syrian visitors were also briefed on the successes of the garrison's soldiers in combat and political training.

CHARTER 77 PROTESTS ARREST OF MEMBERS

AU161807 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1750 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Prague -- In an open letter to the CSSR Government and Parliament, the Charter 77 civil rights group has protested against the arrest of members of their organization in connection with the counterarmament [Nachrustung].

It is said in the letter that the "unlawful conduct" of the security authorities is in breach of the final documents of the Helsinki and Madrid CSCE conferences.

The police recently interrogated 15 civil rights activists for 2 days and threatened them with sanctions in the event they made any public statements about the new armament.

INDRA, DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT TO PDRY

Indra Meets PDRY Leader

LD161025 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] In Al Mukalla today, PDRY head of state Ali Nasir Muhammad received Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, who is leading a parliamentary delegation on an official visit to the country.

During their meeting, they discussed bilateral relations and the international situation, taking into account the worrying developments in Europe and in the Near East. They condemned attempts by the Reagan government to destablilize the situation in Europe by deploying U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles and in the Near East by their expansionist plans in cooperation with Israel and other reactionary regimes. They valued very positively the development of Czechoslovak-Yemeni relations and expressed the will to continue to deepen them in all spheres.

After the meeting, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad gave an official dinner in honor of the Federal Assembly delegation.

Holds Press Conference

LD171000 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, spoke today at the Aden High School of Scientific Socialism to functionaries of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, the Supreme People's Council, and the state administration. He acquainted those present with his experience in Czechoslovak parliamentary practice and of deepening socialist democracy in Czechoslovakia.

Attends Reception

LD171015 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Ivan Voles, Czechoslovak ambassador to Aden, gave a reception tonight in honor of the Federal Assembly delegation led by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

Present at the reception were 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and member of the Supreme People's Assembly, 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

TRADE UNION TALKS WITH ETHIOPIA END IN PRAGUE

Concern Over U.S. 'Threat'

LD161253 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] A delegation of the Central Council of Unions, led by its chairman, Karel Hoffmann, member of the presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, and a delegation of the All-Ethiopian Trade Union, headed by its chairman, Tamarat, Tadesse, met for final talks in Prague today. The sides discussed the most important current tasks of the Czechoslovak and Ethiopian unions and signed a cooperation plan for 1984-85 on the basis of which the relations between the two organizations will be further strengthened and deepened.

Both sides expressed deep concern at the growing threat to international security from the reactionary circles of world imperialism, particularly the United States, which is attempting to gain military advantage and to dictate its will on other nations. In this context they consider their most important task to be to continue the struggle to preserve peace, to end arming and for total disarmament. They support the consistent peace program of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, including the adoption of vital measures for the preservation of their security.

Polednik Received Ethiopians

LD151827 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received a delegation of the All-Ethiopian Trade Union led by its chairman, Tamrat Tadessa, which is on a visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions. During a friendly discussion, a mutual interest in the further strengthening and deepening of all-round cooperation between the people of Czechoslovakia and socialist Ethiopia was stressed.

Comrade Jindrich Polednik expressed full support and solidarity with the struggle of Ethiopian working people and against world imperialism for the defense and further development of revolutionary gains.

CEMA WISHES NO ECONOMIC ISOLATION FROM WEST

AU161324 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Nov 83 p 3

[Jan Lipavsky article: "On the Margin of One Key Problem; The Situation, Possibilities, and Solutions"]

[Excerpts] Since the leading industrial capitalist countries use less raw materials, energy, fuels, and metals per unit of production than we do, why don't we more extensively utilize their technology and scientific findings? asks reader Karel S. from Jicin. Why don't we use their working methods to reduce consumption in production? His letter sounds as if we are closing ourselves to the experiences of the Western world, as if we were not interested in them. First of all -- regarding the possibility of scientific-technical cooperation: Some allies of the United States, and especially the Government of the United States, in their crusade against socialism are arbitrarily and unilaterally refusing to fulfill standing treaties and agreements and are avoiding new ones concerning cooperation with us. For example, they regard the refusal to sell us licenses or machinery as an instrument of political pressure.

Therefore, it is not surprising that the share of machinery and installations in CEMA imports from the West declined from 38 percent in 1970 to 30 percent in 1980, and that this trend is continuing.

However, let us get back to the core of the letter of the reader from Jicin. From what we have said, it is obvious that not everything that is new and progressive in the production processes in the West is within our reach. The truth, unfortunately, also is that scientific-technical cooperation is often frozen, a matter for which the socialist states are not to blame.

Therefore, it is no coincidence that the CEMA member states have worked out long-term plans for their development and determined their needs and potentials for years ahead; it is no coincidence that they have begun coordinating their 5-year plans and perfecting various mechanisms of this cooperation. This does not mean that we want to close ourselves to the rest of the world, but we want to be completely self-sufficient in everything. After all, the socialist states have always regarded economic and trade relations with the capitalist and developing countries as an important political factor for relaxing tension, maintaining peaceful coexistence, and strengthening peace in the world in general.

However, the truth also is that in view of the extraordinarily complex conditions in the world brought about by the United States, particularly in relations between West and East, and of the various barriers which the cold war, reactionary forces of imperialism have been putting in the path of these relations, the CEMA member countries must insure themselves against recurring attempts to retard their economic development. This is also why they must choose the path of a common, coordinated, external policy vis-a-vis the EEC and the West in general. That, of course, does not change. The fact is that the CEMA statutes allow each member state independently to develop its economic and other relations with nonmember countries. However, having learned their lesson, they know that a unified course is their greatest strength and the guarantee that socialism cannot be blackmailed or put in jeopardy.

COLOTKA SPEAKS ON NATIONAL COMMITTEE TASKS

LD161026 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] A 2-day meeting of the CPSL Central Committee, the Slovak Socialist Republic Government and national committees' officials opened in Bratislava today. A paper on the topical tasks of national committees was delivered by Comrade Peter Colotka. Reporter Ladislav Balko will now acquaint you with the main themes of his address.

The Slovak premier first emphasized that the national committees, as the bodies of people's power, are closely linked with the everyday life of our people and thus their work influenced the standards of meeting important needs of the people and their political and other commitments. Comrade Peter Colotka then spoke in detail about the tasks facing national committees:

[Begin Colotka recording] One of the important tasks facing national commitees, which should draw our all-round attention at the moment, is the development of paid services for citizens. Let me mention some figures. The national committees, particularly under the influence of women's organizations, dealt with citizens' comments, and in 408 cases extended shop opening hours into the evening, and in more than 500 shops introduced opening for service also on Saturdays. In this respect the greatest successes were achieved by the district national committees in Poprad, Zilina, Povazska Bystrica, Nove Zamky, Nitra, and some other districts.

In order to ensure the required extent and quality of services, we had to deal also with the question of the low profitability of services, and in a number of cases with their losses. Therefore, we have started with gradual and differentiated price increases. We are aware that this measure is felt by everyone, as it concerns the living costs of the population. We must be aware that through the realization of the maximum legal price system, only a general framework was created and it will depend on the national committees and enterprises on how they will be able to utilize this tool for making services flexible, for equalizing seasonal influences and for achieving a fuller utilization of capacities. Despite the current price increases concerning certain services, we must aim at a final solution which, on the whole, is to generally improve the managerial work of the national committees and in achieving better economies in the activity of enterprises; this we must take into account in seeking opportunities for gradual price reductions. [end recording]

Comrade Colotka went on to mention some other equally important spheres managed by the national committees: the maintenance of the housing fund; services connected with housing; questions concerning local construction industries, which should more effectively help individual builders by raising cement supplies to local construction industries planned for 1984 by 20,000 metric tons in comparison with the tasks of the 7th 5-year plan in order better to meet demands for concrete. The national committees face great tasks also in the spheres of transportation, investment construction, and in modernizing the housing fund. Their influence on the protection of the land fund and the environment is substantial.

The Slovak premier also noted that citizens are justified in criticizing frequent and uncoordinated digging of roads and pavements, and the poor quality of their repair. Peter Colotka also dealt with the question of water supplies to the population. The government entrusts the national committees with the management of water plants and sewage systems in a way that they will ensure supplies to the population and not seek income through supplies to large-scale water consumers as their utmost task. Many stimulating ideas deal with the work of the national committees in the sphere of culture, education, health care and welfare. The highest Party and state bodies have adopted certain measures in order to ensure that all tasks are satisfactorily met by the national committees. They are reflected in the amended bill on the national committees. In this context, Comrade Colotka dealt also with improving the management of national committees. He dealt in detail with the activity of key villages:

[Begin Colotka recording] So far in Slovakia we have set up 53 local national committees, which started exercising their extended powers as from the 1st July 1982. I think that the considerate approach of the regional and district committees regarding this question was justified. Analyses carried out at the level of regional and district national committees show that, in particular, the activity of elected bodies, deputies and the aktivs of these national committees has grown, and that there is a commensurate strengthening of their authority among citizens. The execution of state management has become closer to the people. The national committees solved more actively and to a greater depth the accute questions and problems concerning the life of the people, and gradually improved the prerequisites for satisfying needs in the sphere of services.

The national committees in key villages have issued almost 5,500 decisions, and I have been informed that only in three cases were objections submitted by citizens -- and even these were rejected by higher bodies as being unjustified. Many questions concerned with a shift of activity to the basic level must still be further creatively completed and finished.

For example, it will be necessary effectively and purposefully to utilize specialized workers, primarily in the sphere of territorial planning, where suitable forms of political-organizational and cultural-educational work must be sought in those villages integrated into key villages or towns. This problem presents itself also in new large housing estates in particular. The government will assess these and other questions in the near future and will define the further progress of setting up key villages where national committees having increased powers will work. [end recording]

In conclusion, Slovak Premier Peter Colotka emphasized that the meeting of the CPSL Central Committee, the government and officials of the Communist party and national committees would contribute to an increased activity of all levels of our national committees in their responsible fulfillment of tasks related to their constitutional powers and the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ congress and the CPSL congress.

CPCZ'S FOJTIK RECEIVES PZPR MEDIA OFFICIAL

LD170948 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Czeslaw Rowinski, deputy director of the PZPR Central Committee's press, radio, and television department. At their meeting they discussed strengthening cooperation between Czechoslovak and Polish information media. The meeting was also attended by Otto Cmolik, head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS GUINEAN PARTY CONGRESS

LD161532 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee sent a message of greetings to the 12th congress of the Democratic Party of Guinea. The message pays tribute to the efforts of the people of Guinea who, under the leadership of their party, are overcoming the bitter legacy of colonialism for the development of the national economy and are active in the struggle against imperialist and neocolonialist oppression for the complete liberation of Africa.

The CPCZ Central Committee's message expresses the wish that comradely cooperation between the two parties will continue to develop, for the deepening of friendship between our nations, and for peace and progress of society.

CHNOUPEK MEETS WITH IRANIAN AMBASSADOR

LD161108 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0330 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] In Prague yesterday, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received Mohammad Ali Sarmari-Rad, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Czechoslovakia. They examined topical issues concerning mutual relations and problems of the current international situation.

JAKES RECEIVES USSR, LITHUANIAN HEALTH MINISTERS

LD161109 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0330 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, yesterday received head of the Soviet delegation to the Czechoslovak-Soviet medical days, Soviet Health Minister Sergey Burenkov, and Jonas Platukis, minister of health of the Lithuanian SSR. In a friendly conversation they commended the development of mutual cooperation in the health sector and examined possibilities for its development.

PARTY HOLDS SEMINAR ON STATE-CHURCH RELATIONS

AU140739 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Nov 83 p 2

[Teodor Hudecek report: "About World-Outlook Education"]

[Text] Casta -- A 2-day seminar on "The Socialist State and the Church" opened yesterday in Casta for the lecturers of district and regional committees of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL); it was attended by Jan Skoda, CPSL Central Committee department had, and Vladimir Janku, head of the CSSR Government's Secretariat for Church Matters. The seminar is organized by the CPSL Central Committee's Department of Propaganda and Agitation. Juraj Purgat, CPSL Central Committee deputy department head, stated in his opening address that "the seminar aims at contributing toward a better explanation of the substance of our state's policy in rel-tion to the churches and to religious societies, as anchored in the constitutional and legal norms, and also at pointing out the principles, methods, and forms of the implementation of this policy in everyday practice." A paper called "The Socialist State, Religion, and the Church" was read by Felix Yasecka, CPSL Central Committee lecturer. In the course of yesterday's deliberations, the CPSL Central Committee lecturers spoke about issues concerning the development of relations between the state and the churches in Czechoslovakia after World War II; about the freedom of denomination under the conditions of the Slovak Socialist Republic; about the social doctrine of Catholicism in relation to the Vatican and the socialist state; and about other topical issues.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS CP'S IN UK, MARTINIQUE

LD120733 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee sent a telegram of the greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Martinique on the occasion of its 14th congress, which opens tomorrow. The telegram refers to the heroic struggle of Martinique Communists for the rights and happy future of the working people of Martinique, and to their fight against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence, peace, democracy, and socialism. The telegram concludes with wishes to the fraternal party for great success in fulfilling its congress conclusions, in consolidating the unity of all democratic and progressive forces of the country, and in its fight for the happy life of the working people of Martinique.

The CPCZ Central Committee also sent a telegram of greetings to the participants of the 38th Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain, which is to open tomorrow in London. The telegram expresses the conviction that the congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain, will be a significant contribution to the fight of the working people, and a contribution to the fight for the preservation of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

OTT CONDEMNS U.S. ON CENTRAL AMERICA, MISSILES

AU161219 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Nov 83 p 5

[Text] New York (ADN) -- The U.S. Administration is pursuing a crusade against peace, international security, freedom, and independence of the peoples in Central America. This was declared by Harry Ott, deputy foreign minister of the GDR, during the UN General Assembly discussion on Central America. Both the invasion in Grenada and the support of reactionary military regimes in Central America are proof that the present U.S. Administration has raised international terror and aggression to its official state doctrine. The policy of the Washington Government, the permanent representative of the GDR at the United Nations stressed, is becoming more and more dangerous and incalculable -- even for its own allies.

Ambassador Ott declared that for the U.S. Government, freedom, democracy, and human rights stop when the peoples refuse to be further subjugated to imperialist expolitation. The U.S. Government obviously want to ignore the lessons from the dirty war against Vietnam.The question is raised in many capitals of the world whether Washington finally intends to leave the path of the principles and aims of the UN Charter and wage the historic struggle of our time, even using the nuclear stick. Harry Ott urgently warned -- in view of the bloody experiences with the aggressive U.S. policy throughout the world -- against the dangerous consequences of the planned deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe.

The aggressive U.S. policy in Central America was also condemned by the Bulgarian, Polish, Indian, Mexican, and Libyan representatives in the UN discussion.

ENVOY CONDEMNS NEW TURKISH STATE ON CYPRUS

LD161734 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1634 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Nicosia, 16 Nov (ADN) -- The GDR Ambassador to the Republic of Cyprus, Guenther Schurath, told acting Foreign Minister Veniamin that the GDR regards the proclamation of a separate Turkish state on Cyprus as an action directed against the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and unity of the Republic of Cyprus. This direct violation of the Cyprus resolutions by the UN General Assembly and Security Council would further aggravate the situation in and around Cyprus, which is already complicated. In view of the present extremely strained situation in the eastern Mediterranean region and the world as a whole, this step is sure to further exacerbate the existing tensions and increase the dangers to peace.

The GDR is very resolute in supporting a peaceful, lasting, and just solution to the Cyprus question which would safeguard the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity, and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus. The GDR reiterates its view that this can only be brought about on the basis of the corresponding UN resolutions.

SED MEMBER, UK LABOR LEADERS DISCUSS MISSILES

LD161950 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1910 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] London 16 Nov (ADN) -- Candidate Member of the SED Central Committee Politburo Guenter Schabowski had a meeting in the London Houses of Parliament on Wednesday with Labor Party Chairman Eric Heffer and General Secretary Jim Mortimer.

Guenter Schabowski told them of the numerous initiatives of the SED and its General Secretary Erich Honecker for the creation of a coalition of reason in order to prevent a further round in the nuclear arms race.

The politicians agreed that the latest Soviet proposals offer a realistic basis for this that is worth considering.

The exchange of views centered on current issues relating to the securing of peace in view of the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles, which has already taken place in Great Britain, and the planned deployment of Pershing II missiles in the FRG. In this connection, the latest Soviet proposals were described as a constructive and realistic basis for a positive result to the Geneva negotiations. It is particularly necessary, irrespective of differing views, to stress common views on the basic issue of preserving peace and to create an atmosphere of trust.

Genter Schabowski pointed out that the SED attaches great importance to dialogue and cooperation with the Social-Democratic and Socialist parties in the present dangerously tense international situation. GDR ambassador Martin Bierbach attended the meeting.

KRENZ, FRG YOUTH LEADERS CRITICIZE MISSILE PLANS

AU161227 East Berlin NEVES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Nov 83 p 5

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The FDJ and the Marxist Student Federation Spartakus appeal to the responsible politicians of the FRG to not allow the FRG to become a lunching pad for U.S. first strike weapons. This was affirmed by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and Bernd Gaebler, chairman of the Marxist Student Federation Spartakus (MSB) of the FRG, at a cordial meeting in Berlin on 9 November. Concerning the planned deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, they agreed that the prevention of a new round of the nuclear arms race is in the interest of the youth of all countries. The criminal invasion by the United States in Grenada reminds the world public of the need to stop the intensive armament and confrontation policy of the United States.

The FDJ and MSB Spartakus support any proposal which brings Europe closer to a safe peace and aims at creating peace with fewer and fewer weapons.

Egon Krenz and Bernd Gaebler referred in this connection to the constructive proposals of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Yuriy Andropov, which would make it possible to achieve an agreement in Geneva in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security.

The youth of the GDR, Krenz stressed, unanimously share the positions on securing peace which are presented in the appeal of the three communist parties on German soil and in the letter of Erich Honecker to Helmut Kohl. Bernd Gaebler reported on the contribution of MSB Spartakus in the FRG peace movement. MSB Spartakus undertakes every effort to activate all students and to bring them to confront the missiles politicians. It will continue to use all its strength to consolidate the people's movement against the missiles.

The talk was attended by Eberhard Aurich, second secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and by the deputy chairmen of MSB Spartakus, Kristina Steenbock and Thomas Harms.

TALKS ON COOPERATION WITH INDIA CONCLUDED

LD161634East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1503 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Delhi, 16 Nov (ADN) -- The GDR and India have stressed their desire to intensify cooperation, particularly in lignite extraction, processing, and refining, energy supplies, transportation, and the metallurgical industry. This was agreed during talks between the cochairmen of the GDR-Indian Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and M.D. Tiwari, Indian minister of industry.

The talks were concluded in Delhi on Wednesday.

During the meeting both sides continued the exchange of views on questions of international development and the further development of the traditionally friendly relations and all-round cooperation between their countries.

Dr Weiss praised the constructive peace-loving foreign policy of India in the Nonaligned Movement. The further development of economic and trade relations will prove an importan contribution toward preserving world peace, especially in view of the exacerbated international situation.

PROTOCOL CALLS FOR MORE TRADE WITH SFRY

AU161245 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Nov 83 p 3

[Summary] Belgrade (ADN) -- On 9 November the protocol on the mutual delivery of goods and services between the GDR and the SFRY for 1984 was signed in Belgrade by the deputy ministers for foreign trade of the two countries, Dietrich Lemke and Metodi Similenski. In accordance with the long-term trade agreement for 1981-85 a further increase in foreign trade volume is planned. "The mutual deliveries within the framework of specialization and cooperation agreements have an increasing share in this, in particular, in the fields of electrotechnology/electronics, machine tool engineering, and ferrometallurgy. Comprehensive deliveries of open-cast mining equipment from the TAKRAF Combine are to accelerate the development of the Yugoslav energy economy." The GDR will also supply machines and equipment for the textile industry and for computer technology and scientific equipment engineering. "To an increased extent it will export equipment for the printing industry of the SFRY."

"Imports from the SFRY include a broad range of products from the machine-building sector electrotechnology, and electronics." On the basis of long-term agreements aluminium, cooper, tin, textile cellulose, and chemicals will be imported. The GDR will increasingly use Yugoslav docks for repair work and modifications on its ships and will increase the deliveries of products from the light industry, in particular, of textiles and other consumer goods.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS

AU161055 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Nov 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola:

Dear Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos:

On the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Angola I convey to you, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, and the people of the People's Republic of Angola the most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR.

In the years since the achievement of independence, your country has made significant changes under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party.

To secure their achievements and defend the sovereignty of their people's republic the Angolan people are resolutely and courageously struggling against the brutal aggression of the South African racist regime and the terror of the internal counterrevolution. You can be sure that the GDR people will be at the side of the friendly Angolan people in unshakable solidarity.

We note with satisfaction that the fraternal relations between the SED and the MPLA-Labor Party, between the peoples of the GDR and the People's Republic of Angola are further strengthening and deepening on the tested basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation. I am convinced that in the worldwide struggle for preserving peace and for a prosperous development of mankind, against the imperialist confrontation and intensive armament policy, against neocolonialism and racism, our two parties, states, and peoples will also in the future be in the first row.

Dear Comrade President, accept my best wishes for success in your responsible work and for your personal well-being.

HONECKER GREETS CPUSA, CONGRATULATES LEADERS

Congratulates Gus Hall

AU151825 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, has sent the following telegram of congratulations to Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States of America [CPUSA]:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf I convey to you the most cordial congratulations on your reelection as general secretary of the CPUSA.

I should like to take this opportunity to reaffirm the inseparable internationalist solidarity of the communists of the GDR with the CPUSA.

We wish you further success in your responsible work to defend the vital interests of the U.S. working people, for peace, democracy, and social progress, and we wish you personally the best of health and creative vigor.

Congratulates National Chairman

AU151824 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Henry Winston, national chairman of the Communist Party of the United States of America [CPUSA[:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf I convey to you the most cordial congratulations on your reelection as national chairman of the CPUSA.

I would like to take this opportunity to reaffirm the inseparable internationalist solidarity of the communists of the GDR with the CPUSA.

We wish you further success in your responsible work to defend the vital interests of the U.S. working people, for peace, democracy, and social progress, and we wish you personally the best of health and creative vigor.

Greets Party Congress

AU161153 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Nov 83 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent a greetings message to the 23d Congress of the Communist Party of the United States of America [CPUSA]. The message, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, reads as follows:

Dear comrades:

The SED Central Committee conveys fraternal militant greetings to the delegates of the 23d CPUSA Congress and to all Communists of your country.

The Communist and all working people of the GDR reaffirm their firm solidarity with the battle-tested vanguard of the U.S. workers class whose work is based on inseparable loyality to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, even under the most complicated conditions.

The most aggressive forces of imperialism, in particular of the United States, have entered with their policy of intensive armament and confrontation a path which threatens the security and the life of the peoples of the world. With the planned deployment of new U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe a rew round of the nuclear arms race would be introduced. Thus, another aggravation of the international situation and an increase in the danger of war would be brought about. The mad armament and crusade policy of the Reagan administration against socialism and all forces of social progress most deeply contradicts the vital interests of the peoples. Now there is still time to preserve mankind from a nuclear inferno. The constructive peace proposals of the USSR and the other states of the socialist community represent a basis acceptable to all sides to achieve agreements on armament limitation and disarmament on the basis of equality and equal security.

Together with all forces in the United States and in the world interested in peace the U.S. Communists resolutely oppose the intensive imperialist armament policy. With all their strength they work to ensure that detente and peaceful cooperation determine international life. At the same time your party links this struggle with the resolute defense of the basic interests of the working people of your country. It opposed the aggravation of mass unemployment and social degradation caused by the armament policy, the further increase of the attacks on the democratic rights of the people and the increase of racism.

In accordance with the legacy of the founder of scientific socialism, Karl Marx, whose 165th birthday and 100th death anniversary we celebrate this year, a close fraternal cooperation has developed between the SED and the CPUSA. In the future also our two parties, we are firmly convinced, will support peace and social progress in close community with all their strength.

We wish the 23d CPUSA Congress successful deliberations. We are certain that it will make a significant contribution to increasing the fighting strength of your party, its authority, and to securing the interests of the workers class and all working people of your country.

SCHABOWSKI MEETS WITH UK CP GENERAL SECRETARY

LD162355 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1906 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] London, 16 Nov (ADN) -- After the end of the 38th congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain, the SED Central Committee delegation headed by Guenter Schabowski, candidate member of the Politburo, was received in London on Wednesday by General Secretary Gordon McLennan for a friendly talk.

Guenter Schabowski paid tribute to the work of the British Communists to strengthen their party in the struggle for securing peace, for the rights of the working class, for democracy and social progress. This stance had also been noticeable in party congress discussions. He expressed particular regard for the great contribution of the fraternal party to the British peace movement, which was also stressed at the congress by the secretary general of CND, Monsignor Bruce Kent.

During the cordial meeting at the offices of the Executive Committee, Gordon McLennan stressed that the SED's successful policy for strengthening socialism in the GDR and its numerous international initiatives for peace and disarmament were supportive in the struggle of the Communists of Great Britain.

In the exchange of views, the common view of both parties in the struggle against the siting of new U.S. nuclear weapons in the FRG, Great Britain and other west European NATO states affirmed. They said that the main danger to wold peace arises from the military striving of U.S. imperialism for world domination. The communists of the GDR and Great Britain strongly support the proposals from Yuriy Andropov for a positive conclusion to the Geneva negotiations. Both sides agreed to further develop cooperation between the SED and the Communist Party of Great Britain.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS UK CP CONGRESS

AU161116 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12-13 Nov 83 pp 1-2

[Text] Berling (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings message signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to the 38th Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain:

Dear Comrades!

The SED Central Committee conveys fraternal militant greetings to the delegates of the 38th Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

We reaffirm our close affinity and internationalist solidarity with the communists of Great Britain. The traditional fraternal cooperation of our two parties is based on the immortal teachings of scientific socialism founded by Karl Marx. Together we are preserving the legacy of Karl Marx -- whose work is most closely linked with the German and British workers class -- by using all our strength to secure peace, disarmament, and social progress.

The most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO endanger peace and the lives of peoples with their unbridled striving for military, strategic superiority, with their policy of intensive armament and confrontation. The deployment of new U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, including Great Britain, would considerably aggravate the international situation and initiate a new round of the arms race.

The GDR communists pay tribute to the active role of the members of the Communist Party of Great Britain in the broad British peace movement. The main thing now is to achieve agreements on the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security through increased activity of all peace forces. The far-reaching constructive proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states represent a basis that is acceptable to all sides.

In accordance with their longstanding tradition as the most determined representatives of the vital interests of the workers class and all working people in their country, the communists of Great Britain are waging a resolute struggle against mass unemployment, social degradation, and restriction of democratic rights, and for the unity of action of the British workers movement.

The SED expresses its certainty that your party congress will show the working people of your country a democratic way out of the capitalist crisis, contribute to further strengthening the ranks of the Communist Party of Great Britain, and be the starting point for further successes in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress.

FINNISH PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

AU161308 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Nov 83 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- The delegation of the Finnish People's Democratic League ended its visit of several days in the GDR on Monday [14 November]. The guests were bidden farewell at the Berlin-Schoenefeld airport by Erich Mueckenberger, chairman of the SED parliamentary group in the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

DEFENSE MINISTER HOFFMANN VISITS LEIPZIG FAIR

LD161823 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1652 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Leipzig, 16 Nov (ADN) -- Army General Heinz Hoffmann, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of defense, today visited the 26th Masters of Tomorrow Fair in Leipzig, together with Eberhard Aurich, second secretary of the FDJ Central Council. The defense minister and his deputies, Colonel General Heinz Kessler and Colonel General Werner Fleissner, held talks there with members of young innovators' collectives and visited the exhibition stand of the GDR National People's Army and GDR Frontier Troops.

FRG CITIZEN DETAINED FOR VIOLATING BORDER

AU161145 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 8 November 1983 FRG citizen Adolf Wiese violated the GDR state border in the Salzwedel Kreis. He was detained. In order to review the details of the border violation he was handed over to the responsible GDR organs.

FRG PAPERS GIVE 'FALSE INFORMATION' ON TOURISM

AU161209 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- In the past days several FRG papers commented on youth tourism between the GDR and the FRG. On this occasion they spread false facts through uninformed persons. According to the central management, "Jugendtourist" has taken advantage of all travel offers from the most various youth organizations and travel agents of the FRG, whereas the FRG side has used less than 65 percent of the "Jugendtourist" offers. To give an example: From 250 proposed group trips on the occasion of the 1983 Luther ceremonies in the GDR, 18 groups were sent. Obviously, the big words of Bonn politicians on the "German-German youth exchange" are not in agreement with the real possibilities of the FRG travel organizations. Here one sees what the Mark is worth.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES DELEGATION VISIT PRC

AU151821 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] Beijing (ADN) -- A delegation of the GDR Academy of Sciences headed by its deputy general secretary, Herbert Meissner, was received for talk by Yan Jici, vice chairman of the standing committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC, in Beijing at the weekend. During its visit the GDR delegation is discussing questions on the development of cooperation between the academies of the two countries and is visiting scientific institutions in Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou.

MSZMP DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR ON DETENTE, ARMS RACE

AU151525 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 12 Nov 83 p 3

[Article by Gyula Horn, director of the Department of International Relations of the MSZMP Central Committee: "The Fate of European Detente -- in 1983; Written by Gyula Horn"]

[Text] Hungary, located in the center of Europe, is bound by close ties to the continent which, by virtue of historical and contemporary fundamentals, has a great impact on the development of the fate of the world. In the course of the development of human civilization, our continent was the birthplace of many scientific and cultural achievements, the source and, at the same time, disseminator of numerous new ideas and pioneering endeavors, and the cradle of the workers movement. It was on our continent that the tinderboxes of two world wars came about, as well as -- precisely in the wake of the lessons of two world catastrophes -- the results of the Helsinki conference, which constituted a turning point in the area of peaceful coexistence.

The particular significance of the events that take place here is that any fairly important social and political development affects the position of other regions of the world. As a result of its objective endowments, the European Continent is particularly sensitive to economic, social, and political changes in the world. Militarily, it reacts to external changes like a seismograph, because it is the only continent where the main forces of the Warsaw Pact and NATO are lined up face to face, in direct proximity to each other, practically dividing the continent; and where on land, in the air, and in the waters approximately 40 percent of the nuclear weapons existing in the world is deployed.

Consequently, an interdependence of a specific kind has come about among the continent's countries with different social systems that could never develop anywhere on another continent. The European nations are jointly interested in an abatement of the tensions that have ensued in international relations and in the harmonious development of relations between each other. They cannot play up ideological antagonisms because of their economic, military, and political interests.

Mutual Dependence

In our age, the mutual dependence of states has become reality in economic affairs, in politics, and in many other areas of life and, even taken on its own, a policy of confrontation is an anachronism. Projected onto international conditions, this means that peaceful coexistence is an objective demand. Regarding its essence, it is immaterial under the historical-strategic conditions that have developed whether all the opposing sides accept it or not, because departure from it would be tantamount to self-destruction. However, the attitude of various political factors with regard to the content and framework of peaceful coexistence and to the forms in which it comes into play is not at all immaterial in the development of the destiny of mankind. Finding the path out of the present dangerous situation is not a question of ideological outlook, but a prerequisite for survival that applies to everyone. Realitically weighing up the situation that has developed, we find an East-West military-strategic balance of powerdoes still exist at this moment, and its existence constitutes the principal factor in avoiding a world war.

Averting the grave dangers arising from escalating armament has become literally vital for Europe as a whole. Seeking political means to halt the unfavorable processes is a common interest.

The world political developments of recent years seem to support this objective factor. While -- one might say -- Soviet-U.S. relations have reached rock bottom, in essence, there has not been a rupture in relations between the Soviet Union and European NATO members and between the European countries belonging to the two military-political alliances. Still, that the international military balance of power has once more become open to question on this continent and that, by this, Europe has become a point of convergence of world political tensions constitutes one of the gravest of the present negative international developments.

There is No Such Thing as a Limited Nuclear War

While there has not been a notable shift in the Soviet-U.S. military-strategic balance of power, more and more distressing tensions are arising in Europe. Suffice it to note that the planned deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in western Europe, the operational installation of Pershing-II and cruise missiles there, could create a new situation on our continent. Essentially, that step may weaken the continued validity of the historical reality that developed at the turn of the sixties and seventies: the fact that imperialism can no longer act with the intention of military destruction against the Soviet Union and, with it, other Warsaw Pact countries, because that would result in its own annihilation, due to the fact that there is no separable regional and global equilibrium in the area of thermonuclear weapons between the two opposing military-political blocs. There can be no doubt that a counterstrike launched in the event of the employment of U.S. missiles deployed in Europe would not miss the United States, either. Furthermore, containing an apocalyptic nuclear war and halting it are inconceivable in our age. In the event of the appearance of new U.S. missiles, the Warsaw Pact will be forced to implement specific military countermeasures.

Thus, one can realistically appraise the equilibrium of themonuclear weapons that has developed in Europe also from the viewpoint of the global military balance of power alone. At the moment, neither the Soviet Union has superiority in the area of its strike-delivering devices capable of reaching Western Europe and the United States, nor does NATO have superiority in the area of its devices capable of reaching the Soviet Union. The appearance of new U.S. missiles does not enhance, but on the contrary, reduces the security of Western Europe, because compulsory countersteps bring the additional missiles closer to the European countries concerned and, what is more, initiate a new armament spiral which, as a result of the escalation of mass destruction devices and the lowering of the nuclear threshold, involves incalculable military consequences. Consequently, grave responsibility devolves of all West European political circles that make the decision of admitting U.S. missiles and constantly developing the nuclear strike force and fail to do everything possible to enforce the first element of NATO's two-track decision, the attainment of a negotiated agreement.

For that very reason the increasing activeness of the national and international movements against nuclear weapons is of extremely great significance. They manifest both action by broad social strata against the danger of a nuclear war and the realization that this struggle is linked to the struggle for national self-determination, to be attained in the policy concerning security.

A movement against nuclear armament is also developing in the United States, but conditions of the struggle differ considerably from the European prerequisites. It is a fact that the unprecedentedly big propaganda campaign about a "Soviet military threat" has backfired and instigated a sense of fear of a world war in the American public, and that this prompts many people to act. At the same time, the fact that the possibility of the annihilation of the United States has deeply penetrated the awareness of the American people constitutes serious political capital for leading monopoly capitalist circles.

Pentagon spokesmen are using the sense of the country's vulnerability as a prop to make the administration's military development programs accepted. Among other things, this is the explanation for the relative popularity of the Reaganite armament trend in the United States. Another explanation for it is the fact that, compared with the Europeans, wide sections of the American public have considerably less experience and a simplified knowledge about the realities of the outside world.

In the situation that has developed, the detente process has obtained a new content and requires a new approach. A cold war has not ensued in East-West relations, but the "flourishing" phase of detente experienced in the seventies is no longer alive. Political contacts have not been suspended; the practice of negotiations even on the possibilities for limiting military confrontation has continued, and the development of economic, scientific-technical, and cultural relations between most of the countries concerned has not ceased. Bilateral and multilateral agreements have remained in effect, including the Helsinki Final Act, the most important among them.

At the same time, it is a characteristic of the present situation that, although operational installation of new weapons has almost always been followed by a series of negotiations aimed at limiting and eliminating them and, eventually, an agreement, armament has been taking place constantly since 1979. The major sign of the stand still of detente is the fact that not a single notable new military-political agreement has come about in the socialist-capitalist relationship since 1979. Extremely sharp rhetoric has greatly contriubted to this. The deterioration of mutual trust, indispensable for resolving the vital issues of mankind, the hysterical tone, and extremist propaganda against the other side are causing immeasurable harm. Shifting ideological differences from the scene of theoretical clashes to the area of interstate relations reduces the chances of the most fundamental possibilities of contacts as a whole.

The Fundamental Reality of Our Age

The preservation of detente can be guaranteed only by the acknowledgement of the fact that the existence of the socialist countries is a fundamental reality of our age. And, as far as world geopolitical conditions are concerned, the Warsaw Pact countries, including the Soviet Union, belong to Europe not only geographically, but in an economic, political, and cultural sense as well.

Consequently, the internal processes taking place in the socialist parties comprise a part of the overall social pattern of the continent. Their social progress has a beneficial effect on European political conditions and strengthens the foundations of peaceful relations and potential cooperation among the countries of the continent. It is obvious that an aggravation of individual socialist countries' internal problems and their convergence in a crisis would affect the capitalist region of Europe as well, because it would considerably alter possibilities for the continuation of relations. The radical difference of ideologies does draw a dividing line, but it must not prevent the development of a status quo amounting to an acknowledgement of the social pattern and practice of the other side.

An Agreement Should Be Sought

Survival of detente in the eighties means primarily a successful retention of the global military balance of power that has developed in East-West relations and, within that framework, the balanced European military power relations. Upsetting them could produce cold-war conditions that would make it considerably more difficult that it was in the fifties to avoid a military clash on a world scale. Consequently, a quest for coming to terms and reaching agreement in military areas that threaten the capitalist and the socialist world equally means the real content of detente today.

Guided by this realization, the Warsaw Pact countries have in past years submitted comprehensive proposals and taken specific initiatives to reduce the two alliance systems' military-political confrontation. The cardinal principle of these is that neither side has acquired or presumed prerogatives, neither group of countries can create lasting security for itself to the detriment of the other side. Moreover, the essence of the initiatives is to establish, through accords, agreements and treaties, the limits of military confrontation, all those norms of behavior and possible cooperation that objective opposition arising from the different nature of the social systems is able to tolerate. Another of their extremely important features is that not a single proposal of the socialist countries prejudices the capitalist countries' internal political conditions, or the principles and practice of their foreign policy. And we may add: The endeavors to update the cooperation underway within the framework of CEMA are not directed against a single country outside of it, they do not signal the intention of some introversion, but, on the contrary, manifest the socialist countries' wish to join more intensively in the worldwide international division of labor.

Some highly significant comprehensive and specific initiatives have been made in the area of European intermediate-range nuclear weapons launchers as well, although one had to deal with the consequences of the particular situation that has developed in this area, because, in essence, no East-West agreement restricted the operational installation of the new type of "Euromissiles." Although the SALT II agreement did include the stipulation that intermediate-rnage launchers of a higher order would be discussed within the framework of SALT II, this has become illusory because of the failure to ratify the SALT II agreement. The socialist countries were the first to take the initiative toward making Europe complete free of nuclear weapons -- even within the framework of SALT II, for that matter, -- and, subsequently, the Soviet Union made a number of new steps and initiatives to reduce the tensions arising from the "Euromissiles" in the last 2 years. At the present as well, the Soviet pronouncements which, along with a rejection of endeavors aimed at upsetting the balance of power, bear the hallmark of an attitude of "maximum flexibility" and a "predisposition to radical steps" are politically extremely important from the viewpoint of the prerequisites necessary for coming to terms.

Failure of the Geneva talks would result in grave consequences in the military area. At the same time, it is obvious that, even in that case, one must not abandon the policy aimed at preserving and continuing detente, particularly preserving and continuing normal relations among the European countries. No matter how difficult it will be to maintain political contacts and economic and other relations under the new circumstances, the vital interests of the peoples of Europe continue to coincide in this respect. The successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting constituted manifestations of common interest in the further development of the previous results of detente and the Helsinki process. The document of the meeting is specific proof that, with a minimal intention of coming to terms, it is possible to reach a compromise solution that reflects the expectations of all sides on questions involving considerably contrary interests.

Europe -- at the Crossroads

Europe will come to a crossroads before long. Restraining the extremist elements of East-West confrontation has become a vital issue of our age. Reviving detente no longer merely means a restoration of normal relations. It amounts to a recognition and assertion of the conditions that ensure the survival of mankind.

By virtue of its endowments, the Hungarian People's Republic pursues a Europe-centric policy. Arising from its social-economic conditions, geographic position, national traditions, and the style of political practice there, the country is characterized by openness. In the political area, this means that it is prepared to maintain contacts and a dialogue with all sober-minded and constructive factors. As a result of its economic openness, participation in the European division of labor is of decisive significance for it. It is basically interested in a settled development of its commercial and other relations with all countries of the continent. Our country is linked to the continent through its cultural heritage and progressive traditions as well. The past and present of the Hungarian nation is inseparable from the development of the destiny of the European peoples. It is prepared to permit ingress to all genuine cultural values, creations, and progressive intellectual endeavors.

On this basis, our country regards it as consistent with its national endowments and sovereign foreign policy that, in the attitude they display toward the Hungarian People's Republic, some capitalist countries take these factors into consideration. At the same time, it rejects any endeavor to apply a differentiated policy in order to turn it against the Soviet Union, or the other countries of the socialist community.

In past years as well, Hungarian foreign policy concentrated on participating creatively, in harmony with common interests, in resolving the problems taxing the European continent. This is all the more vital, because, by virtue of its limited possibilities, a small country like ours suffers much more from the negative consequences arising from the standstill of detente than more powerful countries. Therefore, averting the danger threatening peace means for us, at the same time, common and universal interests and the current and long-term interests of socialist construction.

BRIEFS

SFRY ENVOY DEPARTS -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Janos Peter, vice president of the National Assembly received on a farewell visit Milan Veres, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, who left Budapest permanently. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Oct 83 p 8 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO PORTUGAL -- Gyorgy Bobvos, Hungarian ambassador to Portugal, presented his credentials to Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal, on 26 October. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Oct 83 p 8 AU]

NEW SRI LANKA ENVOY -- Rezso Trautmann, vice president of the Presidential Council, received Ambassador Neville Kanakaratne, the new envoy of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka to Budapest, who presented his credentials on 2 November. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Nov 83 p 5 AU]

NEW ENVOY TO GUINEA -- Raymon Toth, Hungary's ambassador accredited to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, presented his credentials to Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Republic. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Oct 83 p 8 AU]

ZYCIE WARSZAWY CITES URBAN INTERVIEW ON PRESS

AU161053 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 11 Nov 83 p 3

[Report signed "B.Dr.": "Jerzy Urban on the Press"]

[Text] The Lodz EKSPRES ILUSTROWANY has published an interview given by Jerzy Urban to Halina Cywinska (21/24 October):

[Cywinska] After every meeting you have with foreign journalists, readers get angry and ask why you inform foreign journalists before Polish journalists about important matters closely involving the community, such as progress in the case into the death of Grzegorz Przemyk. This is being criticized.

[Urban] A certain number of Polish journalists. Always take part in the conference for foreign journalists. They have every right to ask all questions, but they very seldom take advantage of this. No priority is given to foreign correspondents accredited to Poland. The range of their interests -- and it is very narrow -- means that the first time that questions on conflict situations are asked publically is often during these conferences. Our press publishes extensive details of these conferences and there is always a transcript of them in RZECZPOSPOLITA. But as I am receiving accusations from the public that foreign journalists are better informed and the conferences organized for them are more interesting, I intend to organize conferences for Polish journalists based on the same pattern. I would like to be asked questions on behalf of readers on the basis of their letters and telephone calls, questions on current issues, but I do not know if we will be able to reach an understanding with journalists concerning this pattern, for if they ask me specialized questions or questions on local affairs, I will be helpless.

[Cywinska] So you are saying in a delicate way that we are not inquisitive enough, not bold enough, and too careful. Shouldn't you realize the consequences of press control and of filling the gap in journalism by means of the young people who are only just making a start in the profession? Shouldn't you be aware of the examinations being carried out by censorship bodies inside editorial teams and outside them, of the "carpets" on which editors-in-chief are being called and finally of society's general caution? At present, editorial staffs are receiving far less aggressive signs from people.

[Urban] From meetings between the authorities and the community, and also from my own meetings, I have not gained the impression that people in Poland are frightened. Many sharp, difficult, and even aggressive questions are asked, although, of course, this depends on the place, time, and social circle. However, I do agree with you that the ties between the press and the people have loosened. But this is not a sign that people have escaped into their shells or that public opinion has been crushed. It is rather the results of the fact that a reader does not find many articles in the press that really interest him and which forms a daily topic for discussion among friends and at home. Therefore, the press and journalists do not receive enough opinions and complaints from readers.

[Cywinska] So what does this press weakenss stem from?

[Urban] It stems, for example, from a reluctance by the press to express views which irritate readers. It stems from a desire not to irritate either the readers or any authorities, and from the fact that journalists do not want to clash with the attitudes of various groups of readers and with the rather moderate tone of articles. We have a habit of performing the job of journalist in a conventional manner, we seek real contacts with readers too seldom, we are unwilling to reflect our own thoughts, and we automatically write according to plans set by the editors.

'TRANSCRIPT' OF 4 NOV URBAN PRESS CONFERENCE

AU141601 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 7 Nov 83 p 4

[Text] A press conference for foreign journalists was held in the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 4 November. Minister Jerzy Urban, press spokesman for the government, answered journalists' questions. This is the transcript of the conference:

[Anatoliy Druzhenko, IZVESTIYA] How do you evaluate the state of Polish-American relations?

[Urban] The statement made by White House spokesman Speakes on 2 November is to us a step backward in Polish-American relations. His statement is an insult to Poland and expresses disregard for our country and for the present course of the talks on the subject of Polish-American relations -- talks that are being continued in various ways and at various diplomatic and political levels, for example, those conducted at a high level with responsible U.S. politicians in Warsaw.

What Mr Speakes said is an obvious game of appearances after many encouraging gestures on the part of the American side, such as the U.S. press reports to the effect that something might change in the U.S. policy toward Poland. This is how I see these reports, but the fact is that the United States is keeping up its entire aggressive policy toward Poland.

Before 13 December 1981 and after this date the U.S. authorities have stressed on many occasions that they believe that Poland's internal affairs should be solved by our country's own resources, without outside interference. However, the entire policy of the United States toward Poland is just interference in our state's internal affairs, or at least an attempt at such interference, that is, a denial of the principles that the U.S. Government has enunciated itself. The events of 13 December 1981, the introduction of martial law, and our necessary internal solutions were a pretext for that aggressive policy. Poland continues to desire normal Polish-American relations, but they must be based on principles of mutual respect and of recognition of the sovereignty of the two sides to develop their own domestic relations. As long as the U.S. viewpoint on these issues differs from ours I do not see any real possibilities for generally improving our mutual relations. Imposing conditions on Poland and treating it as an American colony will not lead to the normalization of relations. We take the view that the United States has placed itself arbitrarily in the position of the judge who gives his opinion on the implementation of human rights in Poland and on the correctness or otherwise of Poland's internal measures. This is just as absurd as it would be if Poland would make its relations with any country dependent on these or those measures of that country's domestic policy. For example, if Poland would tell the United States: Yes, we want to normalize our relations with you, but on the condition that such and such changes are be made in U.S. domestic policy, that unemployment is eliminated, or that everyone is guaranteed by law free medical treatment.

The United States particularly continues to stress the issue of human rights in Poland and has made itself a judge of these rights in our country. It goes without saying that we could also assume the role of those who would judge how, in our view, human rights continue to be violated in the United States. However, we do not think that this issue should affect the mutual relations between our two countries. Besides, insofar as the implementation of human rights in Poland is concerned we have no complexes vis-a-vis the United States.

Poland has often tackled the issues of U.S. relations and policy vis-a-vis Poland. One way to do this has been diplomatic talks, some aspects of which have been leaked to the U.S. press. These leaks have been the subject of questions in this hall. We state that none of these talks have produced any results.

The Polish Government's note to the U.S. Government is a result of the state of Polish-American relations. This note was handed over and published yesterday. It contains a clear and comprehensive presentation of the viewpoints of the government I have the honor to represent on the current state of Polish-American relations and on the U.S. policy toward Poland. The note stresses that it is necessary for the U.S. Government to change its views on our mutual relations. The restrictions and damage caused by these relations should be considered and eliminated.

Now, for the so-called new steps mentioned by Mr Speakes. The very verbal form of these supposed American initiatives shows that they represent no change because attacks against our country and our internal conditions continue and conditions are being put forward in connection with the "political prisoners," for example. Statements have been made that our economic reforms are not to the liking of the U.S. Government and that if these reforms do not become amenable to U.S. approval, relations with Poland will not be normalized. The issue of censorship is also a condition for normalization. We do not analyze these conditions, we reject them in advance. This is our principle.

Speakes has said that sanctions are in force and this is true. He has also supplied new examples of how the United States continues to interfere in our internal affairs. These examples were full of the arrogance of power. I can add that we feel that the United States would be glad to treat us in the same way that it has treated Grenada and that we can heave a sigh of relief at the thought that it is simply impossible for the United States to do this.

Poland rejects all attempts to make our mutual relations dependent on the development of Poland's internal situation and on the way in which the United States evaluates this situation. I repeat this once again, since the Western press still continues to indulge in unnecessary speculations as to how Poland will respond to any of the new demands in this regard. The simple thing is that we reject attempts at diktat, to which the United States has no formal and political right.

The new steps mentioned by Mr Speakes include the issue of resuming talks of Polish debts in the "Paris Club," that is, the agreement of the United States to allow such talks. We know that our creditors want their money back. It was strange that they did not want to have talks on this subject. Poland has always declared its readiness to talk. We declare that conditions must be created so that Poland is able to honor its fiscal obligations. Since the sanctions applied against our country continue to hinder our exports and imports, as well as free trade, which should be excluded from any political conditions, Poland is not enjoying favorable conditions for honoring its fiscal obligations.

The second issue considered by Mr Speakes as a supposed step forward in Polish-American relations is the permission given to Poland's representatives to begin discussions with the U.S. private firms on the subject of potential fishing accords. In this connection Mr Speakes added that the ban on Polish boats in U.S. territorial waters stays in force and that its abolition will depend on the development of discussions with the U.S. fishing firms and on the Polish Government's performance with regard to human rights. As you can see, nothing new has developed as regards fishing. The ban on fishing remains in force. Altogether we have difficulties in understanding the meaning of "permission to talk with fishing firms" in the context of the continuing ban on fishing.

It is obvious to us that this whole setup represents some maneuver. I do not know whether my reasoning is correct, but this setup probably means that those U.S. fishing firms should evaluate the state of the implementation of human rights in Poland. This entire setup is a result of U.S. internal policy. As I have been informed by our department in charge of fishing affairs, the fishing lobby in the United States is exerting pressure on President Reagan to lift the ban on fishing by Polish vessels because the U.S. fishing firms would gain some benefit from Polish fishing. Our specialists assume this step represents a kind of gesture to calm down the U.S. fishing firms, which are dissatisfied with the losses they are having as a result of sanctions. At the same time, linking fishing to the implementation of human rights should probably be understood as the expression of the wish of the U.S. President's spokesman to have Kuron, Michnik, and others exchanged for cod. I wish to state that these gentlemen can be traded for nothing at all.

All this is make-believe changes and even less than the measures previously announced. The United States is not changing its policy toward our country. We reject all the proposals and, above all, the entire phraseology in which they are wrapped up. This is the state of Polish-U.S. bilateral relations.

[Bernard Margueritte, LE FIGARO] My first question concerns your proposal that the Social Self-Defense Committee and Solidarity leaders should leave the country. If I have understood you correctly, these people are not, say, dangerous political criminals faced with a death penalty as the indictment would have it, but are simply people who are inconvenient to the authorities at a given period of time. They could be compared to furniture that must be removed for the time during which an apartment is painted. If these people would like to choose one of the socialist countries as their ultimate destination, would the Polish Government agree to this and would it induce such a socialist country to accept these people? Another question: You have invited these people to leave Poland. If they accept your proposal, who will pay for their trip? Will the state, that is, taxpayers pay for it? Or will these people have to pay for it?

[Urban] The suggestion that it may be eventually possible to apply Article 5 of the Amnesty Law to the 11 persons in question and possibly to a majority of the other persons arrested for political reasons is an expression -- provided this is what the persons in question agree to -- of the wish to safeguard Poland's internal relations in the most human way against the activities of these persons. This does not mean that we regard their crimes, which a court will ponder, as unimportant or as merely a pretext for isolating them so it is made impossible for them to engage in political activities.

The Polish legal system and its general assumptions regard as a crime that which creates a social danger. Phenomena that do not create a social danger or create it to a small extent are not regarded as crimes or are regarded as small crimes, which are treated with befitting indulgence. We also take into account the potential threat to law and order on the part of the perpetrators of punishable acts. Abstaining from penal repression would result among other things from the reasoning that after these persons have left the country the real social dangers caused by the continuation of their activities will be reduced. Aside from that, this is a humanitarian solution, one that takes into account the humanitarian premises about which the defenders of these persons continue to talk so much.

The question of whether the country into which they would like to go will be a socialist country and whether the Polish Government would agree to this..., well, I doubt whether a socialist country would like to accept these persons. But if such an improbable possibility did occur, then I see no difficulties.

What we think is that it should be the governments that continue to support these persons politically that should welcome them. The question of who will pay for the trips and all the technicalities involved in this business have not been examined as yet. If concrete talks are held with concrete persons and if these persons submit some requirements to realize their departure from the country, then I think the necessary facilities will be given to them.

[Marsch-Potocka, DPA] Have representatives of the government asked those prisoners whether they want to leave the country?

[Urban] Government representatives are not having talks with these persons. Representatives of the prosecutor's office and investigating organs are having talks with these persons. All I know is that these persons have received the dailies carrying the text of my statement on this subject. Their reactions have varied. Our offer can be implemented right away, but, of course, the court and prosecuting authorities have a decisive voice in this. The political meaning of my offer is that one can leave Poland at any time, but I do not know whether there is a country that would accept these persons. Looking at things realistically, I think that the countries that at the moment have better relations with Kuron, Michnik, and others than with the Polish Government would be the countries to which these persons could depart.

[Bernard Margueritte] I must admit that I have not quite understood the communique on yesterday's session of the Council of Ministers. Since I assume that you, Minister, are the author of this communique it will be easier for me to understand it. On the one hand, the communique states that the reintroduction of the rationing of butter was the right thing to do and that the decision was made at the right moment -- neither too late nor too soon. On the other hand, that poor Minister Lakomiec will be reprimanded and some other action will be taken. I do not quite understand the logic of this. Second, the communique speaks of the dissatisfaction of the masses and among workers. What have been the specific forms of this dissatisfaction? That communique also mentions dairy cooperatives, but in a very mysterious way. I would like to know for sure what these cooperatives are guilty of in the way of accountability and incorrect forecasts, for example. The communique is very general on this.

[Urban] Why should Lakomiec have been reprimanded if the government confirms that the reintroduction of the fats rationing was necessary and has not questioned the deadline for this reintroduction? I think that the communique is quite clear on this: For the incorrect execution and justification -- devoid of the necessary sensitivity to public opinion -- of this task. What is at issue here is what the department told the customers on that occasion and how it told it. At the session of the Council of Ministers I said that I shared the responsibility for the rather bureaucratic, devious, complicated, and incomprehensible way in which these issues were presented to the public -- a way that is devoid of some sympathy with the housewives, who are irritated, surprised by such a decision, and not quite willing to analyze the more profound economic reasons for it, but who were right in expecting that the decision to reintroduce the rationing of fats should have been communicated to them in a more humane and direct manner. However, the fact is that they were not told in advance, and were not asked why this reintroduction should take place today and not tomorrow.

How have people vented their dissatisfaction? The government was informed of this by numerous sources that continue to inform it of social moods. The first information was supplied by the administrative and trade apparatus. Continuous telephone calls were made to various state authorities. Citizens' voices were carefully registered. We have received letters and telegrams.

Some trade unions and party organizations passed various resolutions to express the different degrees of discontent with the decision itself, with its surprising character, or with the public arguments in favor of it. The press, radio, and television also sent in reports of enormous pressure from the public in this direction. In a word, all this information was enough to call a special government session and to state what the government has stated. If Mr Margueritte's question discloses his curiousity as to whether something special has happened in Poland, the answer is no. The simple fact is that the discontent in question has assumed the forms we wish to see in relations between the power apparatus and society. That is, there have been no meetings, no disturbances of public order -- no unrest, which some Western reporters love so much.

One could sum up the matter by saying that the government has paid extra attention to the great importance of establishing contacts with society, not only as far as general affairs are concerned, but also concerning affairs of everyday life.

The grudges toward the Central Union of Dairy Cooperatives arose from the fact that the union had performed its own propaganda of success. The amount of praise it expressed about itself was not commensurate with the amount of milk that had been procured, and journalists were assured that there would be enough butter in the future as well, and that no rationing would be necessary. In fact, the union exceeded its authority here. The grudges toward the union are not only in the nature of propaganda because, as we know, not everywhere in Poland is the procurement of milk and the supply and rational processing thereof successful.

[Christopher Bobinski from the FINANCIAL TIMES] Has Minister Lakomiec's resignation been dealt with by the Council of Ministers? What was the discussion on this subject like during the meeting? Was there any difference in views between ministers? The second question concerns the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] appeal to the Sejm to prolong the amnesty. What is the government's stance on this subject? And the third question: The Council of Ministers recently adopted a draft law on general compulsory military service. Are the amendments that have been approved the same as the ones proposed during the lifting of martial law and then withdrawn?

[Urban] The communique from the government meeting reflects the meeting itself. Government meetings are confidential. They are not public and I will say nothing about them because I have no authority to do so. I can only assure you that it was a meeting full of various different opinions and that it was very fruitful. It was an "hour of truth." I will leave aside the principle of confidentiality for a moment in order to tell you that I spoke during the government meeting about the government's joint responsibility for falsely presenting the question of rationing.

The PRON appeal is being examined both by the government and by the Sejm.

Are the amendments in the draft law the same? No. It is to a large degree a new draft law. Right now I can say nothing about its contents.

[Jiri Yasko from CTK] In connection with the negative reaction toward the return of butter rationing, do you think price rises are possible next year?

[Urban] No popular measure can count on a positive reaction. We are quite simply trying to make people understand essential measures, including unpopular ones. Price fluctuations in Poland do not result from any government decisions, but from the nature of the economic processes about which we will convince people.

We will hold honest consultations on the proposals, and I am sure that the majority of Polish society will adopt a rational attitude toward the draft law and that the arguments presented will be accepted. However, the proposals concerning the principles behind price changes will not only be the subject of consultations, but also modified as a result of these consultations. We are not faced with the question of whether a price change is possible in this situation, as the return of butter rationing has caused unfavorable moods. Price changes are essential -- there is nothing to be said about that.

The dissatisfaction surrounding the return of butter rationing was the result of surprise because the press had been saying for a long time that milk procurement had been a success and that there is enough butter. We did not point out in time that the situation with fats that we had last fall would begin to deteriorate with the passing of the seasons. And this shows how important it is to explain matters and conduct constant dialogue with society on all matters. Of course, if someone wanted to distort the importance of price rises the way we have presented the rationing of butter, I am sure that society's reaction would be very unfavorable.

[Dan Fisher from LOS ANGELES TIMES] Is the Polish Government exporting butter right now? Can it export butter this year, or is it importing or about to import it?

[Urban] The Polish Government is exporting and importing butter. Exports take place when there is a surplus of butter because the supply of butter possesses seasonal variations. We then try to lend or sell the surplus so that when there is an unfavorable situation we can buy it back or receive back the amount of butter lent out. So one can say that these operations are balanced. This year, we imported a surplus of 2,500 metric tons of butter. Therefore the simplest answer is that Poland is an importer of butter and not an exporter of it, even though it does ship some quantities, that this year Poland imported 2,500 metric tons of butter, and that this is a very low amount compared with previous years, for example, 1981 when imports were over 50,000 metric tons.

[David Ensor from ABC News] Is the Polish Government contemplating any new steps, positive or negative in the light of the latest American steps?

[Urban] The Polish Government has no demands to make when it comes to American domestic policy. The Polish Government demands that the United States abandon the kind of policy against Poland described in our note. This is, therefore, a completely asymmetrical situation. The note specifies what the Polish Government desires in relations with the United States. It desires that legal and international norms be adhered to and that the United States abandon the policy of pressure and give up its ambition to alter Poland's domestic situation through pressure and its arrogance toward the Polish people through its inadmissible meddling in our affairs. We will, of course, specify our policy toward the United States through appropriate measures.

[Bradley Graham from THE WASHINGTON POST] Could you give us some new information about activists in the underground who have still not revealed themselves or who are leading a double life, that is, they work normally and at the same time involve themselves somehow in conspiratorial activity?

[Urban] I can give no estimate of their numbers, but the number of these people is diminishing, which is the result of both their activity and of the fact that they are revealing themselves.

[Kevin Ruane from BBC Radio] Does the government think the amnesty has been a success or a failure?

[Urban] I think it has been a success because it made it possible for many people to return to normal existence and it served to close an abnormal chapter in many people's lives and in the lives of their families. Of course, we would prefer for those underground Solidarity leaders who have not taken advantage of the amnesty to do so. This would be better for them and for the country.

[Christopher Bobinski from the FINANCIAL TIMES] Deputy Premier Rakowski said in Poznan recently that prices would be presented in two variants. Representatives from the Prices Office say that a pamphlet on prices may be ready by 10 November. Have these two variants already been determined by the government? Is 10 November a feasible date for publishing this pamphlet?

[Urban] So long as the variants have not been published, they have not been established. The talking is not limited to two variants. If you were to work out a third variant and submit it for discussion and it turned out better, we would be very grateful. I am not in a position to say whether we will finally announce two variants or more.

[John Cochran from NBC News] Mr Walesa finally decided yesterday that he will not be going to the Nobel awards ceremony personally, and announced that he would be sending his wife, eldest son, and also a journalist to accompany them. Do you foresee any difficulties with government permission for them to travel to this ceremony and with their return to Poland?

[Urban] The Polish passport authorities will not issue a group passport to the Walesa delegation, but will merely entertain individual applications for a passport from these persons. These person's applications will be examined and each one of them will receive a separate reply. Because no one in Poland has ever applied for a passport with this kind of reason for travel, no such problem exists.

I wanted to further explain a matter concerning the amnesty. The dateline for the revelation of persons and deeds expired on 31 October. However, the amnesty process itself is not finished. I can give the data up to 31 October, only slightly differently to the way presented by PAP. Over 16,500 persons have taken advantage of the amnesty, excluding those who came out into the open. Of this latter group of persons, almost 1,900 of them have been accorded the terms of the amnesty for political offenses. Unconditional imprisonment has been given to 623 of them, and other types of punishment have been given to 302, the sentences of 123 persons have been halved, and 1,152 persons have been acquitted.

Up to 3 November, a total of 865 persons left penal institutions, including 446 who had been remanded in custody for political offenses. Right now there are 161 persons in prison and custody for political offenses. Forty of them have had their sentences halved.

[Charles Gans from the CHICAGO SUN TIMES] The Polish Government note to the American Government says at the end that the Polish Government reserves for itself the right to establish compensation for losses resulting from the American restrictions. Have any steps already been taken in this matter and what do they concern? The second question is: What is the state of current investigations into the case against Father Jankowski and Father Popieluszka?

[Urban] In reply to your first question, I will read point 12 of the note: "The Government of the PPR reserves the right to raise the issue of Poland's losses as a result of the sanctions at other forums," and so on. Matters such as this are raised and will be raised at other forums, depending on the nature of the matter. Sometimes we are involved in disputes between firms concerning breach of contract. In other cases, we may raise our grudges in another way, one that is outside the law.

The second question concerned Father Jankowski. The accusations that were earlier presented to him orally at the prosecutor's office have now been explained to him. He said at that time that he would have to have these accusations together with an explanation in writing before he can reply to them. Now he has them in writing. He has been asked to report to the prosecutor's office in the middle of the month in order to answer the accusations. Concerning Father Popieluszka however, the material for investigations is still being analyzed, and the result of this analysis will depend on an eventual presentation of the accusations.

[Bryan Brumley from ASSOCIATED PRESS] I was a bit surprised to read in the Polish press that the American press has lost interest in the Przemyk case. Because we raise this issue quite regularly during these conferences, I would like to ask when the government or the prosecutor's office will issue the names of the accused, the accusations against them, and a date for the trial?

[Urban] Right now, the suspects in the case are acquainting themselves with the material of the investigations, in other words as far as investigations are concerned, the matter is in its final stage. However, it is the court's business to reveal the names. Names are generally not revealed in Poland before sentence has been passed, although this may be done for important social considerations. This decision rests with the prosecutor's office or with the court, who are aware that revealing a name is an additional burden on persons against whom proceedings are underway. Please take a look in our papers -- they generally carry initials of suspects, and even of convicted persons.

[Christopher Bobinski from the FINANCIAL TIMES] The Consumers Federation is supposed to have received assurances from the Ministry of Internal Trade that the 2-month consultation period on prices will be kept. Do you believe the government will keep to this deadline?

[Urban] The legally-established minimum period for consultations is 1 month. I am not in a position to say anything about the promise you refer to, which is unknown to me.

[Michel Castex from AFP] Does the Polish Government have any data on the losses caused by the American sanctions?

[Urban] The Polish Government does have estimates, which are changing because the costs of the restrictions are rising. This we are constantly taking into account. There was talk at one time about approximate data. This is a very, very complicated process of calculations because every figure has to be explained. It is sometimes very difficult to demarcate the various losses and the reasons behind them. I can give no general estimate yet. They will become known at a certain time. However, I do have extensive information on the various losses caused by the restrictions. To give an illustration, the costs resulting from the boycott on Polish shipping and from the need to ship some goods via Canada have amounted to $20 million as a result of diminished exports of these goods. Furthermore, Polish companies are complaining that they have lost their trade markets in the United States, a loss they value at $1 million. Yet again, the suspension of government credits or the withdrawal of guarantees for credits within the CCC [expansion not given] framework for the purchase of agricultural goods has caused a serious disruption to the Polish economy. And finally, LOT income has dropped by $19 million as a result of the suspension of flights to the United States and the resulting loss of passengers. To this are added the financial losses caused by the need to pay for connecting flights via third countries for passengers who were in the United States when the suspension was imposed. There are also various immeasurable losses, for example the fact that Polish Americans are discouraged by the rising costs from making a trip to Poland.

[Dan Fisher from the LOS ANGELES TIMES] Would the Polish Government accept an invitation to take part in limited negotiations concerning Polish debts, as Mr Speakes put it?

[Urban] The invitation from the "Paris club" has not reached us. When it does, the government will consider it. We have always been ready to negotiate the repayment of our debts, and I support this general stance.

[RZECZPOSPOLITA footnote] A question from Mr Margueritte from LE FIGARO has been deleted from the transcript because the government spokesman regarded it as a display of satire, and did not give an answer.

MADEJ PRESS CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD161012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Here is a report on Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej's meeting with Polish and foreign journalists at the office of INTERPRESS agency:

[Reporter Marek Kassa] Opening today's conference, Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej presented the current situation in our cooperation with CEMA. He said, among other things:

[Begin Madej recording] What can one say on what is currently happening between Poland and the CEMA member-states? It is worth noting that we are witnessing a change of direction, an authentic change in direction, of the Polish economy toward closer links with socialist countries. This is a result of certain moves that have already taken place. If one follows this on the basis of turnover in trade with socialist countries, then, as I have already stated in today's press, in the mid-seventies our imports from socialist countries amounted to about 46 percent of the total; today our imports from socialist countries amount to 63 percent. We are all aware that this is not a permanent process. This process occurred as a result of many temporary undertakings and temporary external factors influencing the Polish economy. That is why work is going on at full speed to achieve economic security and stability, on making links between the Polish economy and the other socialist countries more permanent. To this end long-term programs are being prepared.

We want to resolve two issues: first, the inflow of raw and other materials for the Polish economy; second -- and here I am speaking with full emphasis -- we also want to carry out a certain change of direction in the transfer of technical thinking. [end recording]

After this brief introduction the deputy premier asked for questions. First to pose a question was (Bernard Megrin) who was interested in whether we would try for bilateral cooperation or for creating multilateral co-operation.

[Begin Madej recording] The Polish Government is going for both bilateral cooperation and multilateral cooperation. Please do not think that this answer is some kind of attempt to deflect your question. No. There are problems that are best suited to multilateral cooperation. Allow me to recall the construction of the great gas pipeline.

There are also undertakings that, in their nature, are more suitable to bilateral cooperation and bilateral exchanges. In such cases country-to-country contacts, say Poland-USSR, Poland-Czechoslovakia, or say Poland-Bulgaria, give better results as a rule. Of course, we make a choice and accept whatever is more suitable. Other countries behave in a similar manner and I think this will be a permanent principle in cooperation between socialist countries in general and among the CEMA member-states. [end recording]

The same journalist then asked about the level Poland intends to maintain in its turnover with capitalist countries in connection with the economic reorientation toward CEMA which is now taking place.

[Begin Madej recording] I believe the turnover with the capitalist world will be maintained at approximately 40 percent of our imports in the forseeable future. There are three reasons for this: first, Poland's debts: It is necessary to export in order to receive hard currency for repayment of debts; second, not all raw and other materials are available within the community of socialist countries and within the CEMA member-states; third, technological progress in the contemporary world is shaped in such a way that there are peaks of technological progress -- islands of a kind -- all over the world. It would be a policy of cavemen to turn one's back on technological progress if it is possible to receive it -- which would be cheaper and quicker -- to take advantage of whatever there is already instead of developing it on our own. These are the reasons for which we shall also develop cooperation and exchange of goods with capitalist countries. [end recording]

(Sylvia Odoris) from the Spanish daily EL PAIS asked how reorientation, once it is completed, will affect the speed of economic development of our country.

[Begin Madej recording] We envisage that the speed of our country's development in the coming years, that is 1984 and 1985 and the following ones, will amount to approximately 6-7 percent a year if it is measured in increased industrial production. If it is to be measured in increased GNP -- and that's the way it is calculated in this country -- then it will be about 4-5 percent.

Will this be simply a result of reorientation? No. Above all, it will be achieved by domestic industry, agriculture, and all of the activities going on inside the country. External supplies, on the other hand, have always played a certain role in Polish economy. However, they have not had a decisively significant role. The dependence of Polish economy on the outside world is rather considerable, as it is for all European countries, but the main factors of growth exist inside the country. We believe we shall be able to maintain this speed. After all, this speed will be one of the best among European countries. [end recording]

At the end of the conference (Bernard Megrin) rose to speak again. He asked what hopes the Polish Government has in connection with the recent visit to our country by representatives of the so-called Paris Club.

[Begin Madej recording] The meeting that is about to start in Paris was preceded by so-called technical consultations in Poland. They were designed to enable representatives of the Paris Club to determine the state of the Polish economy: production, goods exchange, balance of payments. I have been told that all the questions asked by those concerned were answered extensively by our experts. On the other hand, the technical talks were not all designed to create any hopes or suggestions as to the course of future talks within the Paris Club. This was the assumption of the Paris Club representatives and we accepted it fully. On this basis, then, we could not foretell the course of the Paris Club talks. [end recording]

DRAFT PROPOSALS FOR FOOD PRICE HIKES PUBLISHED

AU151901 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12/13 Nov 83 pp 3-4

[PAP report: "Assumptions for Food Prices Increases"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw -- In line with previous announcements the Prices Office is hereby presenting alternative proposals for increasing food prices and for compensating the poorest sections of the population for these increases.

The Prices Office hopes that as a result of public consultations on these proposals it will be possible to find out which alternative provokes the least public aversion. The Prices Office requests that citizens who wish to state their views on these proposals submit their observations and counterproposals by 12 December 1983.

1. Is the increase in food prices necessary?

The increase in the prices for farm produce, which was introduced on 1 July 1983, is the direct reason for the proposed increases in food prices. The fact is that food prices should have been increased simultaneously with the increases in the farm produce procurement prices, but the government decided to delay the increase in food prices by 6 months in view of the relatively high increase in the cost of living in the first 6 months of 1983. The June press communique on increases in the prices for farm produce procurement also informed the public that the increase in food prices was being delayed until the beginning of 1984.

Why should food retail prices be raised as a result of the increase in the prices for farm produce procurement? Would it not have been possible to leave food prices as they are at present, despite the increase in procurement prices?

The answers to these questions can be found when we view the still fresh lessons of the seventies, during which the policy of retail prices was such that the prices for farm produce procurement were increased on several occasions without relating these increases to food prices. Food prices were either not increased at all (for example, sugar and milk) or were increased partially, inconsistently (new breeds at higher prices were introduced and meat was sold at commercial prices, for example), or to an extent that was far below the increases in procurement prices.

Such a price policy brought about a complete breakdown of the links between food prices and the costs of food production and between food prices and the farm produce procurement prices. This produced dangerous results for our economy and all our people. One result of this policy was the fact that a very large number of small peasant and peasant-worker farms stopped breeding cattle and hogs. As soon as the gradually increasing costs of the production of milk, butter, or meat in one's own farm in the seventies became higher than the retail price for these foods in socialized shops, it became obvious that it was unprofitable to breed animals. As a result, a large number of farms that in the first half of the seventies produced milk and meat and sold part of this production, in the second half of the seventies became the buyers of milk and meat in socialized shops. In addition, part of the products (bread, groats, and milk) bought in socialized shops was used for animal fodder.

To compensate for the production slump at small farms, the development of large, specialist farms [gospodarstwa fermowe] was promoted. However, whereas a small-farm producer was able to breed his animals mainly on his own feed, the large farms had to rely on imported feed. This is why the import of feed and grains had to be increased, and this increased the country's indebtedness in hard currency by about one-third.

The increase in food production costs, which was caused mainly by the increases in the prices for farm produce while retail prices were kept at a relatively steady level, was compensated by ever increasing state subsidies.

These subsidies became a great burden on the state budget and curtailed our ability to increase other budgetary expenditures (such as social benefits, housing, and communications).

As we all know in the end it became impossible to avoid increasing food prices so as to eliminate the aforementioned disproportions, which had been increasing for up to a score of years.

We must not repeat the errors of the price policy in the seventies. We must not allow the links between the prices for farm produce procurement and food retail prices and between the cost of food production and the prices at which food is sold to be shattered again. This is because we know only too well the result of such a policy as was the case in the second half of the seventies -- namely, a slump in the animal production at peasant and peasant-worker farms, a slump that it is impossible to make good by other forms of production. The results of this slump are shortages of food, lines in front of empty shops, excessive burdens on the state budget in the shape of subsidies for food, reductions in the expenditures on social purposes, and so on. We do not want all that again.

2. Why were the prices of farm produce procurement increased in July 1983?

The prices of farm produce procurement were increased in July 1983 in order to maintain the profitability of farm production and thus encourage its development, which is a necessary condition for improving the flow of food for the population.

These increases were aimed at compensating farm producers for the increases in production costs as a result of the change in procurement prices in February 1982 and of the increases in prices for production means (machinery, tools, tractors, and so on) and for production services used by farms. It is estimated that individual farms had to spend Z55 billion additionally a year on this account and that the production costs at socialized farms also increased correspondingly.

The reasons for the increase in the prices for farm produce and farm services were the increases in the production costs of the enterprises manufacturing the means of farm production and providing farm services. The increases in wages were particularly high. In the first half of 1983 they were 30 percent higher on the average than in the first half of 1982, but labor productivity did not increase correspondingly within the same time. This increased the unit costs of products and services throughout the economy, including the enterprises producing the farm production means and providing farm services. The increase from 33 to 43 percent in the insurance fee paid to the Social Security Agency was an additional burden on costs. This increase was necessary because of increases in social payments such as pensions, annuities, and family allowances. Another reason why the production costs of the enterprises producing the means of production for agriculture increased was the increase in the prices of materials and of the services purchased from domestic and foreign suppliers.

It can be asserted that the increases in the cost of the means of farm production and of farm services were caused by increases in other costs and prices, by the excessive increases in wages out of proportion to the increases in labor productivity, and by the increases in the prices of imported raw materials and component parts. U.S. sanctions are also responsible for these increases.

This movement of prices and costs has been greatly reduced in 1983 compared with 1982, but it is still impossible to completely master it. We need more than a year to do this.

It is impossible to exclude agriculture from this upward movement of prices and costs, because it is evident throughout our economy. What we must do to compensate for the cost increases in farming is to correspondingly increase the prices of farm produce procurement, if the profitability of farm produce production is to be ensured. Farm produce procurement prices must also stimulate further increases in farm production.

3. How are food prices to increase?

Increases in the food retail prices should at least compensate for the results of the increases in the prices of farm produce procurement and of the increases in the production costs of food and of food distribution -- increases over which food production enterprises and food distributors have no control.

This applies in particular to the increases in the costs of food industry and food trade, which increases were caused by increases in the supply prices of other materials such as fuels and energy and of such services as rail and road transportation. Only such increases in food prices -- increases that compensate for increases in costs -- make it possible not to increase state subsidies for food production.

The total increase in the costs of producing and trading food amounts to about Z120 billion, of which about Z80 billion account for the results of the increases in the prices of farm produce in July 1983 (in the procurement from peasant and socialized farms) and about Z40 billion for the results of increases in the remaining costs of production and trade for reasons outside of the control of food industry and trade.

Taking the above data into consideration, the Prices Office presents for public consultations two alternatives of increases in the prices of basic foods (milk, dairy products, meat, meat products, breads, grain products, vegetable fats, and sugar):

-- The first alternative, which we can call the "cost" alternative, seeks primarily to compensate for increases in the cost of food production and trade for the aforementioned reasons.

-- The second alternative, which we can call the "market-social" alternative, takes into slightly greater account the conditions of the flow of foodstuffs and the extent to which the demand for individual foods can be met. This alternative creates better conditions for abandoning the rationing of food and makes it possible to obtain funds to compensate to a greater degree the poorest sections of the population for the results of price increases.

4. What will be the effects of the food price hikes on family budgets?

As has already been said, the price increases will amount to a total of Z120 billion in the first alternative and Z164 billion in the second alternative. In accordance with the assumptions of the 1984 Central Annual Plan, supplies of goods and services for the population will amount to Z3,920 billion next year (calculated in 1983 prices).

This means that the food price increases will raise the prices of goods and services brought by the population by 3.1 percent in the first alternative and by 4.2 percent in the second alternative.

In the first half of 1983, working households spent an average of Z6,744 per person per month on goods and services, and households with pensioners spent an average of Z6,186 per person per month.

As a result of the food price increases, the expenditure of working households will rise by an average of Z305-310 per person per month in the first alternative, and by Z409 per person per month in the second alternative. The expenditures of pensioner households will also increase by Z322-332 per person per month in the first alternative, and by Z430 per person per month in the second alternative.

5. What place do the food price hikes occupy in the general goals of economic policy for 1984?

Everyone knows about the country's economic situation from the Main Statistical Office's communique on the economic results achieved during 9 months of this year. As we know, there is a range of phenomena present in our economy which show that the country is gradually emerging from the crisis. Of these, one should point to the growth in industrial production in many sectors and branches of industry, a somewhat better implementation of the housing construction plan, and a good implementation of the procurement plan for grain, potatoes, and sugar beets. We also know that there are still some phenomena causing anxiety -- including unsatisfactory progress in switching industrial production over to the production of market goods, an incomplete performance of the tasks connected with saving materials, and unsatisfactory results in the battle against inflation.

We already know that both the increase in people's incomes and the increase in living costs considerably exceed the level envisaged in the 1983 plan. It is estimated that wages will rise by about 25 percent, whereas an increase of only 16 percent was envisaged. Similarly, the forecasts concerning a growth in living costs will also be exceeded -- it was envisaged in the plan that these would rise by 15-16 percent, whereas in fact they will rise by about 23 percent.

Basically, therefore, there will be an unplanned increase in prices at the same time as an unplanned increase in wages, as a result of which the relationship between people's incomes and their expenditures will remain at the level envisaged in the plan. So one can say that in accordance with this plan's assumptions, the real level of average wages in the socialized economy will remain at least at last year's level, and probably a little higher.

This is, of course, no cause for satisfaction, for the financial situation of various professions is very varied in 1983, and yet they continue to receive the same level of real income as last year.

There are professions where wages in 1983 have risen more quickly than living costs and where people are feeling a certain improvement in their material situation. There are also groups of workers whose situation is the opposite of the one above -- living costs have grown more quickly than wages, with the result that 1983 has seen a drop in real income for them. To a large extent this concerns full-time workers who have had no raise this year, and also many old age and disability pensioners.

The situation is, therefore, very complicated and it will be taken into consideration both in 1984 incomes policy and while establishing ways of easing the effects of the food price rises on people who are in the poorest material situation.

The assumptions of the 1984 Central Annual Plan have already been published so that consultations can be held on them. We know from them that next year, just as this year, the basic task will be to maintain, or slightly increase, the current level of real incomes. It is estimated that about 2.5 percent more may be spent on goods and services out of personal incomes. However, the market supply situation should improve, particularly as far as industrial goods are concerned.

While presenting the various food retail price changes for public discussion and consultations, it ought to be said that other alternatives for price changes have also been considered during the several months' long work in preparing the above proposals, including one alternative that foresaw the abolition of subsidies for food production except for milk and bread.

Nevertheless, it was realized that the resulting increase in the retail prices of food would be difficult to accept for social reasons and that it would create a heavy burden on many families' budgets. That is why more moderate alternatives for price rises are being presented, for economic and social reasons. One can appreciate this all the more when one considers the planned growth in people's incomes.

It is understandable that new proposals different from the above concepts behind prices and incomes changes may be put forward during the discussions and consultations. All of them will receive careful consideration and will be incorporated in future solutions according to the Polish economy's possibilities and society's needs.

RESEARCH CENTER TO CONTINUE PRICE CONSULTATIONS

LD162242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Social discussion on the proposed food price increases continues. In order to give it the broadest possible range, special consultation centers have been set up at district price offices, voivodship offices, and other institutions throughout the country and telephone lines have been instituted in many newspapers' editorial offices. The experts on duty receive views and clarify doubts. The views of telephone callers are attentively listened to, every written statement is noted, and questions asked by people who come in person and answered.

Pensioners constitute the largest group of telephone callers. They draw attention to the low level of benefits granted to them and at the same time voice concern as to whether the compensations proposed will really be able to make up for the increased cost of living.

The social opinion research center at the Council of Ministers will take part in the near future in gathering views on the prices proposed. It will be possible to submit views by telephone, on the number 21-34-34 in Warsaw. The center will conduct comprehensive research concerning social reactions to the proposals put forward and will also assess the form of the consultations conducted.

JARUZELSKI AFFIRMS UNCHANGED STANCE ON CYPRUS

LD161842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Poland's stand on the issue of Cyprus, a UN member state and a participant in the CSCE, remains unchanged. This was confirmed by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski at a meeting with Greek Ambassador Ioannis Retalis, who reported on the stand of Athens toward the unilateral declaration of the separatist state of Turkish Cypriots. Premier Jaruzelski stressed that the Cyprus question should be settled in accordance with the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and noninterference, in accordance with UN resolutions.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS 16 NOV

AU161011 Buch_rest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The proceedings of the eighth session of the current legislature of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] opened an hour ago. The deputies and guests welcomed the arrival of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and of the other comrades of the party and state leadership in the hall with lively applause.

Taking place after the party Central Committee plenum, the session includes in its agenda important economic programs designed to ensure the further development of the national economy in 1984 and during the overall 5-year plan.

As the first point on the agenda, Comrade Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of the government, presented the report of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Forestry and Water Administration and of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry on the manner in which the measures worked out by the GNA in decision No 2 of 26 March 1983 regarding the report of the investigation on certain violations of agricultural and animal breeding norms and laws have been applied.

The document stresses that in the period that has passed since March last year, agriculture has continued to receive constant support by the party and state leadership and by Comrade Niclae Ceausescu personally, thus ensuring the necessary conditions for developing the material and technical basis of that important branch of the national economy to fulfill the tasks devolving upon it and to increase its economic efficiency.

At the same time, in the spirit of guidelines and recommendations made by the party secretary general, the National Council of Agriculture and the relevant ministry focused their concern on increasing the responsibility and competence of their management cadres and of the working people in the animal breeding sector in order to apply the norms on tending, raising, and fattening animals and sanitary norms.

As the report stresses, technical and economic analysis, cadres training, and exchanges of experiences have been carried out, and direct support was granted to those units where shortcomings still exist.

As a result of measure adopted, better results were achieved over the January-October 1983 period than in the same period last year regarding increasing livestock; increasing their slaughter weight, and increasing meat, milk, and eggs production.

These results, however, the report stressed, are not up to the level of plan provisions and do not reflect actual possibilities available in our socialist agriculture because of certain shortcomings that still persist.

On behalf of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Forestry, and Water Administration and on behalf of all working people in that basic branch of the national economy, Ion Dinca pledged before the GNA to act in the sector he examined in the spirit of the speech mande and the lofty exactingness formulated by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the RCP Central Committee plenum of 14-15 November with a view to implementing the plan tasks by strengthening order and discipline, increasing the responsibility of all working people, and by improving labor and the production process.

In connection with the report, Comrade Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry, took the floor.

The agenda adopted by the deputies for the current session further includes:

1 -- The draft law on the adoption of the uniform national plan on the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1984;

3 -- The draft law on the adoption of the plan on the development of agriculture and food industry, water administration, and forestry in 1984;

3 -- The draft law on the adoption of the state budget for 1984;

4 -- The program on the application of the self-management and self-supply measures to ensure the people's proper supply with agricultural, foodstuffs, and industrial consumer goods from 1 October 1983 - 30 September 1984;

5 -- The draft laws on endorsing the decrees including norms with power of law issued by the State Council after the seventh session of the GNA.

The GNA proceedings continue. Further details will be carried in later broadcasts.

Ceausescu Speaks

AU161206 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Excerpt] The Grand National Assembly today held a plenary meeting of the eighth session of the current legislature. The deputies and guests greated with loud applause the arrival in the hall of Comrades Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu and other comrades of the party-state leadership.

The plenary session today was marked by an event of particular significance which demonstrates the unanimous adherence of the highest legislative forum of our country -- as the representative of all our nation -- to the deeply humane initiatives and steps of the party secretary general and president of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to safeguard civilization in Europe and on the planet as a whole. It was an event which once again demonstrates the Romanian people's boundless desire for peace and cooperation and the great responsibility devolving upon the present-day world, upon parliaments and parliamentarians.

On the proposal of the Foreign Policy Commission for International Economic Coooperation, which met this morning, and of representatives of the other standing commissions of the country's supreme legislative forum, the deputies unanimously adopted an appeal addressed to the parliaments and parliamentarians in Europe, the United States and Canada, at a time of crucial importance for the very destiny of the continent.

Welcomed with loud applause, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the republic, took the floor at the session. In his speech, our party and state leader stressed that the GNA appeal addressed to the parliaments and parliamentarians in Europe, the United States, and Canada represents the Romanian People's unanimous desire to live in peace and cooperation with all the world's nations, irrespective of social system, expresses profound concern for the dangerous trend of international events, and very clearly asserts -- on this occasion as well -- the Romanian nation's desire for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, its opposition to the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, and its desire for the withdrawal and scrapping of the missiles now in place and for peace on the continent and throughout the world.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech, which was followed with particular interest by the deputies and guests, was punctuated repeatedly with loud applause and ovations. Those present chanted: "Ceausescu -- peace," thus reasserting the Romanian people's complete adherence to our party's and state's policy and their unamimous support for the excellent peace initiatives taken by Socialist Romania and by our party and state leader.

On behalf of the deputies, Comrade Nicolae Giosan, GNA chairman, with profound feelings of esteem expressed thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for his significant speech, which constitutes a new and fervent call for safeguarding the peace and freedom of peoples and for ensuring peace and understanding in the world.

Calls on U.S. To Cancel Missiles

AU161856 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Report on speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 16 Nov session of the Grand National Assembly -- announcer-read with recorded passages]

[Text] [Begin Ceausescu recording] "Esteemed Comrade Deputies, the appeal of the Grand National Assembly to the parliaments of European countries, the United States of America, and Canada expresses the Romanian people's unanimous desire to live in peace and cooperation with all the nations of the world, regardless of social system.

"The current international situation is very tense, more so than ever before. The arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, has exacerbated the danger of war and of nuclear catastrophe. Ignoring public opinion and the wishes of the European nations and of the entire world, preparations have in fact begun for deploying the U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe, and new Soviet missiles in response to that. As has been officially announced, the first U.S. missiles have started arriving in Great Britain.

"Never in its long history has mankind been in such a grave situation that threatens the very existence and life of our planet. The deployment of the new missiles and the expansion of the existing ones will intensify the nuclear arms race to an unprecedented degree.

"Europe, the cradle of modern civilization, is in danger. We must do everything possible to save our continent, to save Europe and all mankind from catastrophe and annihilation. We must work with all our strength to defend the vital right of nations and people to life and existence, to freedom and independence, and peace.

"Statements that the deployment of new missiles serves peace and will hasten nuclear disarmament are in fact designed to mask reality, to appease and divert people's attention from the great danger posed by the new missiles. The nations must frankly and honestly be told the truth: The new missiles do not and cannot serve peace; on the contrary, they will considerably escalate the danger of nuclear war and of a nuclear catastrophe. Why such hurry and such impatience to deploy the new missiles? Would it not be better to show at least as much interest in and to act with equal hurry and impatience to achieve an agreement to halt the deployment of missiles? That would serve the interests of the peoples and of all mankind. [applause, chants of "Ceausesecu"]

"It must not be forgotten that recent very serious events have demonstrated the possibility and danger at any moment various weapons, including nuclear ones, may fall into the hands of irresponsible people or to be used by mistake. That increases even more the danger inherent in the deployment of the new intermediate-range missiles.

The twelvth hour has struck, we are now at a crucial point for mankind's existence. Now, before it is too late, we must resolutely act to halt the deployment of the new missiles and the development of the existing ones. [applause, chants of "Disarmament, peace"]

"The great demonstrations and marches staged by Europeans and by people on other continents forcefully prove that the masses do not want more nuclear arms, that they are for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, for peace. We must now intensify ever more the struggle for disarmament and peace, for halting the deployment of new missiles in Europe. We believe that the European peoples have not yet said their last word, and that they can and must block the path to nuclear catastrophe in Europe. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu -- peace"]

"On behalf of the Romanian people, from this high forum, we once again appeal to the leaders of the United States and of the Soviet Union to cancel the deployment of new missiles in Europe and the development of the ones in place, and to begin removing and scrapping the existing missiles. Many proposals have been advanced on behalf of certain heads of state and government and of certain European political figures toward achieving a suitable agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States. At the same time both the Soviet Union and the United States of America have advanced many proposals that can contribute to an agreement and to halting the deployment and development of new missiles. Generally speaking, the consensus now is that an agreement is still possible between the two sides. As long as the slightest chance of an agreement still exists, nothing should be done to endanger Europe and to open the way to nuclear catastrophe and the destruction of our continent and all mankind. Nothing can justify the deployment of new missiles and the development of the ones in place.

"We must frankly state that if the United States cancels the deployment of the new missiles, that will not disturb the balance of forces between the two sides in any way. With equal frankness we must add that if the Soviet Union removes and destroys all its intermediate-range missiles even, that also will not disturb the balance between the two sides. As is well known, even from both sides' declarations and from various international conferences and statements by scientists, both countries now have the nuclear means to destroy the world several times over. In these circumstances, several hundred intermediate-range missiles more or less cannot disturb the balance of forces between the two sides. On the contracy, resolute steps must be taken to halt the deployment of the new missiles, to cut back on nuclear and all other weapons, and to achieve a balance of forces at the lowest possible level of nuclear and conventional arms.

"What is required is not an agreement based on leaving each side with an equal number of intermediate-range nuclear warheads; that would not serve peace and disarmament, but would constitute an act of war, an act of nuclear arming. What is required is an agreement based on halting all intermediate-range weapons in Europe and on scrapping the existing missiles, an agreement paving the way for a Europe free of all nuclear arms. [applause]

"Here, too, we want to stress that the deployment of the new intermediate-range missiles in several European countries actually constitutes a proliferation of nuclear weapons, and a violation of the nonproliferation treaty. That opens the door for other countries to begin producing or procuring nuclear arms. One must openly state that, under such circumstances, each state would be justified to think about possessing new weapons, including nuclear ones, in order to defend its independence and existence, in spite of the inherent dangers. If the nuclear powers proceed to proliferation, no state can be prevented from producing everything that it considers necessary to contribute to peace and to rebuff those who want to become masters of the world." [loud apllause, cheers] [end recording]

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu further said that Socialist Romania and our people do not wish to choose such a road. If the nuclear powers do not understand the wishes of the peoples, they themselves open up the road to the destruction of all mankind. After stressing that everything possible should be done to bring the nuclear powers to renounce their policies that lead to mankind's destruction rather than to the defense of peace, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said:

[Begin recording] "We must do everything possible to halt the proliferation of nuclear weapons, to gradually proceed to scrapping all nuclear weapons, and to ensure a world without nuclear missiles and weapons. We appeal to the leaders of European countries on whose territory the new missiles are to be deployed not to allow for their territorities to become bases for intermediate-range nuclear missles. We appeal to the peoples of Europe, the United States, and Canada to unite their forces and act firmly and resolutely to halt the policy leading to a nuclear catastrophe and to save Europe and the entire world from the destruction caused by nuclear weapons.

"In the name of life, we appeal to all peoples to do everything possible for disarmament and peace. It is within the power of peoples to halt the policy leading to war and nuclear catastrophe and to promote a new international democratic policy of equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states, disarmament, and peace. Let us do everything possible for a world without arms and wars, a better and more just world, in which each nation can pool its forces toward socioeconomic development and the progress of all mankind.

"The Romanian people solemnly pledge to spare no effort to attain its supreme right, the supreme right of all peoples, to existence, freedom, independence, peace, and life. We are firmly convinced that we can win in this just struggle which we will carry on with the utmost determination." [loud applause, cheers] [end recording]

Formal Appeal to West

AU162010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 16 Nov 83

["Appeal of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Parliaments and Parliamentarians in European States, USA and Canada" -- AGERPRES heading]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/11/1983 -- The Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania, expressing the whole Romanian people's aspirations and will, reaffirms its attachment and full support to the entire internal and international policy of peace, collaboration, security and understanding promoted by socialist Romania and the high appreciation of the decisive role played in elaborating and implementing this country's domestic and foreign policy by the General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, the most beloved and esteemed son of the Romanian people, a prominent personality of contemporary international life.

The Grand National Assembly highly appreciates the tireless activity Romania's President Nicoale Ceausescu unfolds consistently, with passion and perseverence, his generous ideas and firm actions, for the cessation of the arms race, especially the prevention of new missile emplacements and the transition to withdrawing and destroying the existing ones, for peace and disarmament, a cardinal problem of the present, which have enjoyed a wide echo and broad sympathy in Europe and in the world as they concern the people's vital right to life, to freedom and peace.

The Grand National Assembly, in the name of the Romanian people, fully backs the activity, proposals and initiatives of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, which were also presented in the messages addressed to the chairman of the USSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium, Yuriy Andropov, to the President of the USA, Ronald Reagan, and to other heads of state and government of European countries, the USA and Canada, this suiting our people's fundamental interests and aspirations to live in peace and security, the aspirations of all European peoples and of the world's peoples after a free and dignified existence, sheltered from the danger of a nuclear conflagration.

Starting from this, the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania addressed the parliaments and parliamentarians in Europe, the USA and Canada, at a moment of crucial importance for the very destinies of the continent, viz, the forthcoming emplacement, in certain Western countries, of American medium-range missiles, which would considerably enhance the danger to the peoples' life and freedom and would worsen the tension in Europe and in the whole world.

The Romanian people, just like millions of people, young and old, men and women in the whole territory of Europe and in other continents, demands, through big mass manifestations now, before it is too late, before bombs start falling which would destroy everything that the human genius has created, life and civilization themselves, that everything be done for an agreement to be reached at the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, conducive to the nondeployment of new nuclear missiles, to the withdrawal and scrapping of the existing ones, on the way to ridding Europe of any nuclear weapons.

Romania considers that the chances of compromise have not been exhausted in the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, that it is still possible to reach an agreement. Although so far no accord has been struck in these negotiations, important proposals have been made bo both the USA and the USSR, including those formulated in the interview the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Granted to daily PRAVDA on October 27, which have drawn stands much closer, highlighting the fact that it is possible to come to an adequate agreement.

Now is the moment to act for the achievement in Geneva of an equitable accord that should prevent the emplacement of new nuclear missiles in a series of European states and lead to the withdrawal and destruction of the existing ones.

The Grand National Assembly launches on the parliaments in European countries, the USA and Canada the appeal to do everything, take action for an appropriate agreement to round off the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, starting from the responsibility we all bear for the fate of our peoples, of peace and security in the continent.

Incase such an agreement could not be reached in time in the Soviet-American negotiations, the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania urges all parliaments and parliamentarians in the European countries, the USA and Canada to act jointly for determining an agreement to postpone the siting of new medium-range missiles until the end of 1984, the beginning of 1985, while in the meantime negotiations should continue, and the USSR should not install new such missiles and should reduce, as it has committed itself, part of the existing ones, whereas the negotiations in Geneva should go on until the achievement of an adequate accord. The Grand National Assembly expresses its conviction that even such an agreement would answer the security interests of the two sides, the achievement of a balance not by enhancing but by reducing armaments, and would be hailed with satisfaction by the peoples in Europe and North America, by the world public opinion.

The Grand National Assembly calls on the parliaments of European states, USA and Canada to act highly responsibly for the present and the future of the European continent and of the whole world, to determine the governments in the countries where the new missiles are to be sited to renounce their decision of accepting them in their territory, so that the territory of other states may not become a nuclear attack base.

Convinced that the fait-accompli policy should not be accepted, the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania assesses that now is the time for efforts to be intensified and multiplied for reaching an equitable agreement meant to free our continent, the entire international community, from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

The Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania is deeply concerned over the fact that the emplacement of new medium-range missiles in certain western and eastern states of Europe would break the nuclear weapons non-proliferation treaty by which the two sides pledged to prevent a wider spread of nuclear weapons and not to transfer to anyone, respectively not to accept from anyone, the direct or indirect transfer of nuclear weapons. The emplacement of new missiles on the territory of these states would create a dangerous precedent, would stimulate other countries to site on their own territories similar weapons, would undermine international security, increasing the danger of nuclear war.

We are firmly convinced that, despite the complex international situation, by joint actions the peoples can prevent events from taking a dangerous course, determine the cessation of the arms race and the passage to measures of disarmament, nuclear in the main, ensuring a peaceful and quiet future for the European peoples, for the whole world.

The Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania solemnly reasserts its decision to staunchly act for the non-deployment of the new medium-range missiles, for the withdrawal and destruction of the existing ones, for the implementation of disarmament, nuclear first of all, for easing the international situation and for the resumption of the policy of peace, collaboration, detente, and respect for all the peoples' national independence.

Session Defers Adopting Bills

AU161728 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1654 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/11/1983 -- The proceedings in plenum of the eighth session of the current Grand National Assembly of Romania opened in Bucharest on Wednesday, November 16 in the presence of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania.

As was shown at the end of the session, the bills and programmes in the agenda of the current session will be submitted to the country's supreme legislative forum for debate and approval in a futures session.

AGERPRES DENOUNCES TURKISH-CYPRIOT STATE

AU161946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 16 Nov 83

["Statement by the Romanian News Agency AGERPRES on the Proclamation of 'The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus'" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/11/1983 -- The Romanian News Agency AGERPRES is empowered to state the following on behalf of the Romanian Government:

The Romanian Government and public opinion in Romania have learned with surprise and anxiety about the unilateral and illegal decision on the proclamation of "The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus." This act bears on the fundamental interests of the Cypriot people, is a violation of the unity of the Republic of Cyprus, an independent and sovereign state, member of the United Nations Organizations, runs counter to international law and is conducive to mounting the existing tension on the island and in the area, to undermining the efforts towards a further dialogue between the two Cypriot communities on the achievement of a solution which should allow for understanding and peaceful coexistence between the Greek-Cypriots and Turkish-Cypriots.

Under the current circumstances, following the initiatives taken by the UN secretary-general, an unlateral acts and any actions apt to lead to the scission of the country and complicate the situation on the island should be renounced and all efforts be streamlined towards solving the problems in Cyprus through direct negotiations between the two communities which should guarantee the unity, integrity, independence and sovereignty of Cyprus, its status of non-aligned country, the peaceful coexistence and cooperation between the Greek-Cypriots and the Turkish-Cypriots. To achieve like solution an outstanding contribution could be made both by Greece and Turky and by the other Balkan states, by all the peace-loving countries.

The Socialist Republic of Romania, consistent with her policy of international peace and understanding, declares against unilateral actions and accomplished facts, for the resumption of the dialogue between the two communities in Cyprus with a view to reaching an agreement on a lasting settlement of the Cypriot question. This would fully meet the fundamental interests of the entire Cypriot people, its aspirations after welfare and progress. Furthermore, such a settlement is also in the interests of the peoples of Turkey and Greece, of the development of their collaboration, would serve the cause of peace and security in the Balkans, the Mediterranean and all over the world.

Now more than ever before one should refrain from any action which might worsen the situation created, and all efforts should be streamlined towards lessening tension and avoiding the scission of the Republic of Cyprus, resolving all problems by peaceful means, through negotiation alone, in the interests of the Cypriot people, of all the other peoples in that region and worldwide. Romania is ready to fully contribute, alongside the other states in the area, to preventing the deterioration of the situation and embarking on the road of understanding, collaboration, mutual trust and respect.

DASCALESCU TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO PRC LATE NOV

AU161157 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1122 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16 Nov 83 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu will pay an official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of China in the last decade of November 1983 at the invitation of Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of that country.

PLANINC CONTINUES VISIT TO GREAT BRITAIN

Meets With Secretary Howe

LD170019 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2145 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] London, Nov 16 (TANJUG) -- The need to revive dialogue in the world, in order to secure peace and surmount the current difficult situation, was emphasized at the talks held here today (Wednesday) by Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc, now on a visit to Great Britain as head of a Yugoslav delegation, and British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe. The need to invest further efforts for reduction and limitation of armament, particularly nuclear, in the world, was especially emphasized.

The two sides favourably assessed results of the Madrid meeting of the CSCE and pointed to the significance of the forthcoming conference on confidence building, security and disarmament measures in Stockholm, in order to halt the unfavourable development of the international situation, especially in Europe. The Yugoslav side emphasized the positive role of the Movement of Nonalignment and its programme for getting out of the general world crisis, and pointed to the movement's activities following the Dehli summit. An exchange of views on Namibia took place during the meeting and agreement was reached on the need for fresh efforts to be exerted in order to settle this issue of crucial importance in Southern Africa.

The very dangerous course of the Middle East situation and the Iran-Iraq war were closely examined. The two sides are in agreement on the need for new steps to be taken so that a break of hostilities and a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the region may be brought about. In connection with the situation in Cyprus and the dangers created by the unilateral step of the Turkish community in the island, the British and the Yugoslav side will continue to invest efforts for the settlement of this problem in accordance with United Nations resulutions, it was stated.

Milka Planic today received British Minister of State, Treasury, Peter Ress and discussed with him financial cooperation between Yugoslavia and Great Britain. On that occasion the Yugoslav side pointed to the efforts which are being made for stabilization of the economic situation. The two sides expressed the conviction that successful cooperation from past years, particularly from this year, will continue.

Speaks at Formal Luncheon

LD161401 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1047 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] London, 16 Nov (TANJUG) -- At the formal luncheon that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher gave in London today in honor of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, the Yugoslav head of government delivered a toast during which she said, among other things:

"We Yugoslavs always feel well in the British environment, which is close and dear to us because of many of its excellent characteristics. The peoples of our two countries are firmly linked by our indomitable loyalty to the ideals of freedom and independence. The sincere friendship between them, forged through alliance-in-arms during both world wars, and especially during World War II, represents a constant and lasting basis for our cooperation in peacetime.

"Differences in international position and sociopolitical system have never been an obstacle to an all-round development of our relations and cooperation, on the basis of reciprocal respect, independence and mutual advantage. This is also of wider significance for relations in Europe and in the world, especially now when international relations are going through an exceptionally difficult period of mistrust, tension and conflict.

"Our talks today have demonstrated the proximity of our views and our firm mutual resolve to enhance bilateral cooperation in all the areas where there are joint needs and opportunities."

The president of the Federal Executive Council then noted with pleasure that relations and cooperation between SFRY and Britain were developing along a constantly ascending line, thanks, in large part, to your successful visit to Yugoslavia -- the first official visit by a British prime minister to our country. This visit, she added, will remain a pleasant and lasting memory for our people.

"In addition to constant consolidation of political contacts and dialogue, our cooperation in economy, finance, culture, education, tourism, and contacts among our people, as well as other areas, is developing favorably as well. The financial support which your country provided this year for our program of economic stabilization contributes to the consolidation of our overall relations.

"Of course, such well-developed cooperation must be carefully nurtured and promoted so that our overall relations may be even stabler and more lasting."

Milka Planinc then pointed out the need to make even greater reciprocal efforts to reduce the trade imbalance in our commodity exchange which would no doubt have a favorable impact on a bolder development of other forms of economic cooperation. It is encouraging that the situation regarding our commodity exchange this year was greatly improved, although this was done at the cost of reducing its overall volume. In view of the fact that a higher level of balanced trade is in our mutual interests, we expect additional understanding for increased Yugoslav exports to the British market and faster progress in the development of other forms of economic cooperation, especially joint investments and joint appearance on third markets, she stressed.

"I have already stressed to what extent consolidation of world peace and security and development of international cooperation on an equal footing are close to our hearts," the FEC president went on to stress.

"Unfortunately the present situation in the world is acute and does not give much ground for optimism. Virtually all the areas of international relations are in the grip of a profound and complex crisis and of deep-seated mistrust and conflict.

"The key focal points of tension and the most important international problems are not resolved; on the contrary, they are being extended and dangerously complicated. Many channels of international lines of communication have been paralysed while the existing ones have been thinned out to a great extent. Dialogues and contacts do not yield results.

"The unbridled arms race, the inconsiderate rivalry among the great powers and blocs for prestige, consolidation of positions and expansion of spheres of influence, frequent use of force, outside interference and military interventions, a deep-seated disruption of the world economy and the continued division between the rich and poor parts of the world provide an alarming warning that international relations are dangerously and rapidly approaching the brink of uncontrolled currents and sinister abysses.

"Despite these unfavorable developments, we believe that a way out can be found by means other than resorting to a new cold or even "hot" war, and that a further exacerbation of relations can and must be arrested and directed to the common-sense channels of negotiations, resting on the necessity of trust and cooperation.

"As an independent and constructive factor of international relations at their summit meeting in New Delhi the nonaligned countries indicated the directions and provided comprehensive programs for a way out from the present general crisis in the world. Developments in the world since that meeting and the inefficiency of a one-sided approach and partial measures in international relations confirm the justified warning issued by the nonaligned countries that a comprehensive and equitable solution of the most important international problems, coupled with equal participation of all interested sides, is the only valid way to overcome the present deep-seated splits and crises in the world.

"The successful conclusion of the Madrid review meeting of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation shows that political agreement between participants of diverse points of view is possible and useful; it is also an encouraging sign that a solution of other acute international problems is possible, especially on our continent and the nearby areas over which the black clouds of storm are gathering with increasing rapidity.

"It is thus no exaggeration to say that the imperative of our time is that the voice of reason should prevail over saber-rattling, that a serious dialogue should replace an exchange of threats, and that rivalry in constructive initiatives, understanding and cooperation may replace rivalry in armament and in preparations for dangerous confrontation.

"It is precisely for this reason that we attach great importance to the forthcoming Stockholm conference on measures of trust, security and disarmament. With good preparation and involvement by all the participants that conference could well signal a turning point in the development of the European situation which, no doubt, would have a favorable impact on the general climate in international relations."

In conclusion Milka Planinc stressed that by constantly extending the limits of cooperation and by strengthening mutual trust, the SFRY and Great Britain are making an invaluable contribution to the stability of relations on the continent and to the fulfillment of the objectives and of the spirit of Helsinki.

VESELINOV-LED DELEGATION VISITS SENEGAL

LD170006 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2108 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Dakar, November 16 (TANJUG) -- Member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Slavko Veselinov arrived here today, Wednesday, heading a League of Communists of Yugoslavia delegation on a short visit to Senegal. During the day talks were conducted between the delegations of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Socialist Party of Senegal. The two delegations acquainted each other with the current questions of domestic and foreign policies of the two countries. It was noted that a proximity of views exists in the assessment of the world situation and of the possible consequences of the present aggravation for world peace and security.

Prospects were noted for the further promotion of good inter-party cooperation, as well as cooperation between the two nonaligned and friendly countries, especially in the economic field. After a one-day-stay in Dakar, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia delegation left for Conakry where it will attend the 12th congress of the Democratic Party of Guinea.

PRESIDENCY DENOUNCES TURKISH CYPRIOT ACT

LD161247 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1154 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Nov (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency has discussed the latest situation which has emerged as a result of the unilateral declaration of independence of that part of Cyprus that has been under the occupation of the Turkish Armed Forces since 1974. This act violates most directly the decisions of the Security Council and of the UN General Assembly and frustrates the efforts of the UN general secretary in his quest for a peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem through negotiations between the two Cyprus communities.

The Presidency denounced this act as an attempt to legalize the fragmentation of an independent and nonaligned country.

The Presidency made the assessment, with alarm, that this act leads to the opening of a fresh focal point of crisis in the eastern Mediterranean and that, in conditions of an increasingly aggravated international situation that threatens peace in the world, it constitutes yet another additional source of instability and threat to peace and security in that part of the world and further afield too.

For this reason Yugoslavia considers this act to be unacceptable and expects the United Nations and the Security Council, in whose jurisdiction the solution of the Cyprus problem is, to undertake urgent action on the basis of their earlier resolutions and in order to cancel this unilateral decision.

The Presidency also believes that new and urgent efforts have to be made to start the negotiations between the two Cyprus communities, on an equal footing and in order to obtain a mutually acceptable solution coupled with full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and nonaligned status of the Republic of Cyprus on the basis of the Security Counicl and UN General Assembly decisions and of the well-known nonaligned principles.

An equitable and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem is possible on this basis alone. This solution is in the interest of the people of the Republic of Cyprus, of both Cypriot communities, of the countries and peoples in that area, and of peace and security.

In order to achieve this, Yugoslavia believes that the involvement by nonaligned countries is indispensable in protecting the territorial integrity, sovereignty, independence, unity, and nonaligned status of the Republic of Cyprus, which is one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement.

PRESIDENCY SESSION PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

LD161626 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Nov (TANJUG) -- At today's session, chaired by Mika Spiljak, the SFRY Presidency examined the latest situation arising from the unilateral declaration of independence by part of Cyprus, and in this connection issued a special statement.

The Presidency was also briefed on the development of events in northern Lebanon, which is giving increasing cause for concern, particularly the resumption of military operations directed against the PLO and its legitimate leadership. In this connection the SFRY Presidency decided that Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, should take part in the meeting of the committee of eight nonaligned countries on Palestine to be held on 18 November this year in New Delhi.

The SFRY Presidency was also briefed on the situation concerning the claims of the SFRY is making on its foreign debtors. In this context attention was brought to the interest existing in economic cooperation with nonaligned and other developing countries being further developed and promoted in line with the principles of our foreign policy.

The Presidency pardoned a number of convicts and also examined other questions in the sphere of its constitutional competence.

SUNDIC COMMENTARY ON DIVISION OF CYPRUS

LD161816 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Our foreign political commentary deals with the proclamation of the independent state of Cypriot Turks. However, let us repeat once again that the division of an independent country, a member of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement, can have unforeseeable consequences for peace in that part of the world and become a dangerous precedent for many other divisions. These are the points of Milika Sundic's commentary:

In addition to the vents in Lebanon and in the surrounding area, the world yesterday experienced another shock: the division of Cyprus. The so-called green line that divided Cyprus into two communities became a state border yesterday. The proclamation of the independent state of Cypriot Turks established yet another artificial body and, in so doing, yet another dangerous international trouble spot that can have unforeseeable consequences for peace in that part of the world, and much further afield.

The decision of the assembly of the Turkish Federal State of Cyprus represents, to put it at its mildest, an open violation of all UN decisions on Cyprus and an attack on already-shaken world peace. True, the history of the Cyprus drama did not begin yesterday. When in mid-July 1974 the Greek fascist junta overthrew President Makarios, it was clear that that was an attack on the independent and nonaligned position of the Republic of Cyprus, only a few days later, the Turkish Army, at the invitation of the leader of the Cypriot Turks, Rauf Denktash, invaded the northern part of Cyprus, where the army remains. During the past 13 [as heard] years, about 200,000 Turks have settled in Cyprus from Turkey. Quite clearly, this has affected everything that was to happen later in Cyprus and the surrounding area, including the proclamation yesterday of the so-called independent state of Cypriot Turks.

This all happened immediately after the elections in Turkey, which were won by the Motherland Party of the little-known Turkish politician Ozal. During a brief and relatively peaceful electoral campaign, the Turkish Motherland Party did not conceal its intentions regarding Cyprus. This is what happened, and the Turkish Government is the first and so far the only country [as heard] to recognize the new state in Cyprus. In other words, one does not have to be very clever and deduce from everything that happened yesterday that Turkey is behind the decision to divide Cyprus.

The relations between Greece and Turkey are very poor. Now, after the proclamation of the independent state of Cypriot Turks, the relations between the two countries can only worsen. Moreover; the new situation in Cyprus could have far wider implications. What is at stake is not the dismemberment of a small country, a member of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement, but another insolent challenge to world peace. If one considers the geostrategic position of Cyprus, it is very possible that the blocs will be the first, as indeed in all similar situations, to try to get something for themselves out of the new situation.

Among the countries that call upon the world not to recognize the dismemberment of Cyprus, there are many that have contributed to it all. Greek and Turkish NATO allies have done virtually nothing to prevent the invasion of northern Cyprus by the Turkish Armed Forces and they could have prevented it if they wanted to. Even now, when this painful drama has been played, there is little likelihood that the West will do what it can to prevent the legalization of the division of Cyprus. In the present confrontation between the blocs -- which does not spare anyone, especially small countries -- this probably suits some.

When Yugoslavia in a most vigorous way denounces the division of Cyprus and points out its possible consequences, our country does this for two basic reasons: Cypriot Turks must enjoy all the rights on the island but no one has the right to divide a country along religious and national lines. The decision of the Cypriot Turks, with the blessing of Turkey, could be a dangerous precedent for many other divisions. To the present unsettled world and a world threatened by many forces, such divisions can only bring fresh troubles, including from those directly responsible for the open attack on the independence and integrity of Cyprus yesterday.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ON CRITICISM, PRESSURES

AU162025 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1714 6 Nov 83 pp 10-13

[Jug Grizelj article: "Does the Federal Executive Council Govern With Its Hands Tied?"]

[Excerpts] Most of the criticism directed toward the Federal Executive Council [FEC], we were told by a well-known economic official, now member of the FEC, is connected with those measures and actions of the council discussion on which is still going on. When we asked how it was possible to criticize something that had not yet even been proposed, the answer was: Everybody is listening attentively, everybody is exerting pressure, everybody is learning through "their connections" what the FEC is discussing about and that is, actually, a direct pressure on the FEC to withdraw some decisions even before they are formulated as its views, the ones which the SFRY Assembly still has to -- through the delegate principle -- examine and then either adopt or reject.

Even a greater problem, our interlocutor added, represents the criticism which does not come publicly but in "sealed envelopes" or at closed meetings. Difficulties in communication are a lasting characteristic of every federation, including ours. The duty of the FEC is, in this case, to realize a concrete economic stabilization program and to propose to the SFRY Assembly measures and legislative solutions in this respect. No one in the FEC suffers from any complexes when the measures proposed by the government are refused or changed by the Assembly, because this is the exclusive authority of the delegate assembly and concerns the agreement among republics and provinces. What hampers our work, our interlocutor says, are constant accusations which arrive through various communication media, including those so-called confidential ones, and are mostly known in the public: FEC is inefficient, uncreative, opportunistic, lacks initiative, lacks unity, is hesitant. Here is the question we posed to one of the most prominent and, they say, most objective members of the FEC: Is the FEC, within its own ranks, unanimous in the realization of the first phase of the stabilization program? This is one of the questions, our interlocutor says, that I have been posing to myself since the beginning. I would rather say, he added, that we are unanimous -- except for small exceptions. I think that the problem lies in the fact that discussions, proposals, and assessments of the FEC are followed by an eternal insecurity of the council's members about whether what was proposed, or what they proposed themselves, is good or not. Except for the small number of those who directly root for their republics and provinces, the main dilemma of the members of the FEC is: How to find one's bearings among the huge number of topics that are involved when there is so little time to study a question, and the FEC members are so frequently requested to vote for or against a certain view.

On the other hand -- this is the opinion of all we talked to -- the information system that the FEC, the federal administration, and the country as a whole have at their disposal is extremely poor. The FEC frequently deals with totally contradictory data, and the confusion is made even worse by the data cited by officials in their speeches and journalists in their articles and, as a result, there is constant confusion about which data are correct. A recent statement by Prof Dr Radmila Stojanovic also speaks in favor of this. She said that there is no way of getting any serious data in Yugoslavia today -- whether about the number of investments, the sum invested, or about anything else in the field of economic affairs.

Keeping to Their Own Views

The government's great problem -- we were told at the FEC -- is the traditional lack of communication among departments. Interdepartmental communication is absolutely under the allowed minimum, so it is not a rare for two FEC departments to be working on the basis of different data, estimates, and starting positions.

Speaking about the professional qualifications of the FEC members, one of our interlocutors says: Generally speaking, there are two kinds of people in this body. One kind we may call proceduralists, for whom the only important thing is that everything goes according to a procedure; and the other kind are theoreticians and people of concept and strategy, who possess extraordinary wisdom and knowledge, but who find it difficult to handle daily tasks. As a rule, or because of some unfortunate coincidence, it happens quite frequently that in the FEC, "proceduralists" have the main say in the questions of concept and strategy, and "strategists" try to carry out pragmatic tasks.

Besides, there is another problem in the work of the FEC which is not small, those who witness the daily events in the Palace of the Federation told us. The serious problem in the work of the highest Yugoslav political-executive body is due to fact that a number of its members, coming from smaller communities, know nearly nothing about the situation of the others. They go to their communities at least twice a month, there they get stuffed with information and experiences and, of course, when they come to the FEC they are under the influence of those problems. Even when they are not champions of their own communities, the republics or provinces they come from, they are handicapped by their lack of knowledge about the problems of the whole country and the inability to see the strategic outlines of Yugoslavia.

The same witness has noticed an interesting thing: As a rule, he says, the people who came to work in the FEC from socioeconomic organizations possess the Yugoslav breadth of vision and an understanding for others, while the people who came directly from the economy -- which is a considerable paradox -- find it difficult to free themselves from their guild and republican views.

One of the great problems in the work of the Federal administration, all our interlocutors argue, is the passiveness that has seized many expert people in the administrative apparatus. It seems that many of them have been seized by a state of spirit that results in the belief that creativeness and presenting the best projects and solutions are of little help if politicians think differently, because politicians' views will always win.

What can the FEC do in a situation when its proposals for systemic measures and documents are disputed from all sides and from the same position of the stabilization program from which the FEC members believe they also act? It seems -- although it was harshly denied by several members of the FEC with whom the reporter talked -- that a belief has nonetheless prevailed with most FEC members that solutions which should be sought are those which will not cause new crises and harsh confrontations, which, as a rule, disturb the country as a whole.

It is almost certain that due to this the proposals the FEC will present to the Assembly one of these days -- concerning foreign exchange regulations, the price system and other systemic documents -- will not be the best as permanent solutions, but will have most chances of being accepted. According to one of our interlocutors, this is not the worst thing; the worst thing is when people are labelled and thus divided into maximalists and makeup artists, federalists and confederalists, separatists and unitarianists and when discussions are based not upon facts but upon arbitrary assessments, that is, upon doctrinal-dogmatic confrontations about who is "in favor of the constitution" and who is "against the constitution." One of our interlocutors told us that even in the case of such serious accusations such as the one about the increased climate of and pressures for returning to centralism and unitarianism, no concrete example or fact is being given. Centralism is being much discussed in our country today, and, our interlocutors say, centralism and centralization are being mixed up.

Quoting Dr Jovan Djordjevic, our interlocutor adds: "Centralism is the ideology of submission, and the centralization of certain social functions, such as foreign relations, national defense, security, finance, the economic and political system, common functions and basic social values is a necessity in a democratic, productive, and functional federalism."

One of our interlocutors, thinking aloud -- unfortunately anonymously again, of course -- told us something interesting: "It seems to me," he says, "that, in relation to the implementation of the long-term stabilization program, protests about the danger of centralism in some of the solutions proceed less from the belief that the restoration of centralism is possible with the dispersion of capital we have effected, but much more from the fear that the consistent implementation of Kraigher's commission's program would open the way to economic laws and planning-market mechanism which would undoubtedly deprive of power not only the Federal, but much more the republican and provincial institutions."

Where Encapsulation Leads

Here is a question: Is the present FEC, with Comrade Milka Planinc at its head, ready to give up its concept of economic stabilization, if it is not accepted, and proceed to some other concepts? No one of the FEC members we consulted recently on this issue had any dilemma: This FEC has no intention of "continuing to govern" if it fails to obtain support for its concept, because that would mean it no longer enjoys confidence. Our interlocutors reminded us at that that Comrade Milka Planinc was ready to step down also on that famous July night when the Assembly discussed the government's proposal on debts in 1983. She will certainly, together with the whole FEC, our sources claim, offer resignation if the FEC's present concept of the realization of the first phase of the stabilization program fails to be passed. It is claimed that the FEC President has already announced that recently at corresponding places. Generally speaking, there is a feeling in the present FEC that the hitherto restraint of using all those measures and authorities the FEC is entitled to according to the Constitution was unfortunate.

It is useful sometimes, our interlocutors tell us, to seek solution of the crisis through so-called spectacular methods. In any case, it is more useful than taking up new compromises in a situation when any compromise would mean only a greater disaster. When we asked what would happen if, for instance, on an issue of key importance, a republic or a province firmly refused to agree with some systemic solution and the remaining seven voted "for" the solution, our interolocutors said that the Constitution clearly envisaged a complete procedure which, however dark its final consequences may look, has a great advantage: The republic or province which, after all efforts, think it cannot agree with an essential economic document will have to publicly defend, from the Assembly its attitude before its people and to the whole country, using not assessments but facts.

BORBA REPORTS ON DEFENSE RESEARCH PROJECT

AU152015 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 2 and 3 November on page 11 carries in two installments an article by Mileta Danilovic entitled "Science in the Service of Defense" reviewing a scientific reserach project on the state of preparedness of the Yugoslav society for defense and self-protection. In the first 1,250-word installment entitled "Contribution to Development," Mileta Danilovic points out that Yugoslavia's current internal "economic, political, and social difficulties" are accompanied by the "psychological propaganda of external and internal enemies, external economic pressures and blackmails, and interference in, the country's internal relations and foreign policy."

In this crisis situation, Danilovic says, the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection is also showing certain problems. It seems that "lately we have been somewhat lulled to sleep in this sphere," he says.

According to Danilovic, "the intensified activities of internal enemies, the manifestations of nationalism and, in this connection, the activities of churches provide a great test for the work and effectiveness of the sociopolitical organizations and communities and the sociopolitical system as a whole." Danilovic also expresses the view that "the difficulties the economy is now encountering in its operations clearly show that a special economic warfare is being waged against us."

Danilovic reports that, following an initiative of the Council for Scientific Work in the Armed Forces, the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and its Center for Strategic Research have launched a "macro research project" entitled the "SFRY All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection" which will draw on the scientific research facilities of all republics and provinces and will be completed in 1986. The project will show to what extent the current difficulties and problems affect the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. Its results will be used to prepare a "doctrinal document" entitled "The Strategy of All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection," which has been lacking so far. The project was finally approved at the end of last year and the self-managing agreement on carrying it out as an inter-republican and inter-provincial project was signed at the Crikvenica session of the Council of the Federation of Self-Managing Interest Communities for Sciences of Yugoslavia.

According to this self-managing agreement, Danilovic says, the individual spheres and topics of the research project have been divided among the individual republics and provinces and individual scientific intitutions. Thus, the Center for Strategic Research of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army has been charged with investigating what endangers the SFRY'S security and the state of society's preparedness for defense and self-protection, with coordinating the research, and with preparing the document "The Strategy of All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection."

The scientists of Slovenia and Macedonia will investigate the preparedness of the sociopolitical system for defense and self-protection, the scientists of Croatia and Vojvodina will be researching the preparedness of the economy, and the scientists of Bosnia-Hercegovina will do a similar research on the preparedness of social activities. The entire project will be headed by a council. Colonel General Bruno Vuletic has been elected its president. The project will be financed by the Yugoslav People's Army, 17 percent; the Federation, 33 percent; and the republican and provincial self-managing interest communities for science, 50 percent. It is estimated that the total cost will amount to over 100 million dinars, Danilovic reports.

In his second 1,150-word installment, entitled "Knowledge as Weapon," Danilovic further reviews the tasks of the research project and in this connection cites a statement by Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army that "so far, the scientific potential of our republics and provinces has not been sufficiently included in researching the phenomena and processes that are important for all-people's defense and social self-protection."

According to Gracanin, Danilovic reports, "this project provides an opportunity for including in the research all the scientists in the spheres which are of interest for defense and protection because" 'it would be hardly possible to further continue to successfully develop the system of all people's defense and social self-protection without the engagement of the entire science community of Yugoslavia.' Danilovic also cites the views of several scientists on the problems that must be thoroughly researched within the project, including the problem of "'a certain depression and mood of the younger generation and society in general,'" as Professor Vojislav Petrovic puts it, and the implementation of socialist self-managing relations and the association of labor and pooling of resources in a possible long war.

At its session on 30 September, the Council of Scientific Work in the Armed Forces discussed the research project "The SFRY All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection" and stressed that scientific work should be closely linked to the life and work in the Armed Forces, Danilovic reports in conclusion of the second installment of his article.

GRACANIN SPEAKS ON CONFIRMING TRUST IN LCY

AU161431 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2312 3 Nov 83 p 3

[Excerpts] The 10th session of the LCY Central Committee was held in Belgrade on 25 October. The discussion dealt with the political and socioeconomic situation in the country. Colonel General Petar Gracanin, member of the LCY Central Committee from the LCY organization in the Yugoslav Peop'e's Army, also spoke at the session. We are publishing an extensive report on his speech.

Having made proposals for the improvement of the documents that were to be adopted and having stressed at the beginning of his speech that no large differences should exist in the assessments and behavior at all levels, for such differences not only "disorient and confuse the people, but also the party members, and they express our powerlessness," Petar Gracanin continued:

We are deeply convinced that the feeling of a lack of prospects has absolutely no place and must have none. In our opinion, this is also the conviction of the people of this country. This is also the way to explain why we have no social unrest and other political excesses, which some people in the country and outside it have wished for and in some cases have also instigated. However, this does not mean that the trust in the LC leadership will continue to hold if the LC does not confirm this trust working in conformity with the essential interests of the workers class and the situation in which these interests are being implemented. We must always bear this in mind, and long-lasting lessons should be drawn from the present situation.

The situation is serious. The LC has primary responsibility for overcoming it, regardless of what forces and processes brought about the situation as it now is. Emerging from it demands, as has been said several times, a persistent struggle, perservance, coordination of work and steps, and so forth, on a very wide front. It is quite understandable that the entire LCY must be engaged in this struggle, but in some respects one should try, conditionally speaking, to achieve a division of labor and responsibilities. I believe that the present situation imposes such an approach.

The first point in the draft conclusions correctly states that the present situation (and not the moment, as it reads there) is characterized by complex and grave economic problems, with serious social and political consequences and the danger of further deterioration.

The same characteristics and trends apply to the international situation, and especially the military-political one. In our post-war development, and especially from the fifties onward, we have never been in a position that the internal and international situations press with all their seriousness at the same time and last as long as is now the case. There is no need to explain them to this forum in any more detail, but there is need to acquaint with them, in a well-argued and proper manner, not only the LCY members, but also all people to the necessary extent, and to delineate the ways out. This will be the best way to mobilize them for implementing the positions which we will adopt and for resisting hostile activities.

Firm Defense Presupposes a Stable Society

Because of the lasting and increased threats to world peace and the security of our country, as well as because of some internal processes which threaten the achievements of the revolution and socialist building, and objectively play into the hands of these external dangers, I would remind you -- with apologies for repeating a known fact -- that under such conditions we must have a firm defense, but it cannot be achieved without a stable society. This is also stated in the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

In other words, without a firm defense, the implementation of the stabilization is not possible, and vice versa.

We in the Army are quite clear about the economic and other problems that face our society and the LC, including us as its composite part. Therefore we consider the program of economic stabilization equally binding on us as it is on other members and segments of society.

Considering the present situation, the budget of the Yugoslav People's Army must attract more serious attention. In our assessment, the present level of the proportion of the national income allocated for the military budget is at the lowest limit below which we should not go without seriously endangering the development and the combat readiness of the Army. To take such a risk may have unforeseeable consequences.

Because of the way figures are presented, the public sometimes gets a wrong impression about the amount of the Yugoslav People's Army budget as well as about the Army which, allegedly, does not behave in a stable manner.

It almost appears as if all the financial difficulties of the society could easily be solved if no allocations for the Army had to be made. These one-sided views are the way along which distrust in this segment of our society, too, will begin to be sown.

If the budgetary means of the sociopolitical communities, including the Federation, as well as the Yugoslav People's Army, must be reduced in order to meet other requirements, it is necessary to open a discussion about it in conformity with the principle of priorities.

It should be seen whether certain reserves are present not only in the budgets of the sociopolitical communities but also in some other places, such as duplicated capacities, too large higher and high education, several hundred small institutes, excessively numerous representatives abroad, the huge administration in the self-managing interest communities, wealthy people who got rich without their own work, and so forth.

TV SHOWS ATTENDANCE AT PRESIDIUM SESSION 8 NOV

AU161647 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 2129 GMT 8 November carries a 3-minute video report on the session of the LCY Presidium on that day, chaired by Dragoslav Markovic and discussing the work methods of the presidium, inconsistency in implementing Central Committee decisions concerning the stabilization program, and the Middle East.

Several moving and still shots of the Belgrade Hall, in which the presidium is sitting at its large doughnut-shaped table, and of sections of that table are shown, and among those attending the session, the following can be recognized: Colonel General Dane Cuic; Debroslav Culafic and Veljko Milatovic; a group with Slavko Veselinov, Petar Matic, Dobrivoje Vidic, Dusan Ckrebic, and Mika Spiljak; Dragoslav Markovic in the chair, with secretary Nikola Stanojevic on his left; another group with Dusan Dragosavac, Jure Bilic, Hamdija Pozderac, and Franjo Herljevic; and another group with Andrej Marinc, Mitja Ribicic, and Milan Kucan. Several unidentified men are sitting between Cuic and Culafic, between Herljevic and Marinc, and to the left of Kucan.

SOUTH ADRIATIC OIL EXPLORATION REPORTED

AU152043 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Nov 83 p 4

[S. Gregovic report]

[Summary] Kotor, 7 Nov -- Following the expiration of the 10-year 1973 agreement between the Kotor Jugopetrol work organization and certain American firms on joint oil exploration projects in the southern Adriatic, Jugopetrol recently signed an annex agreement in London with the American Butes Gas and Oil Company on a joint venture in oil and gas exploitation in bloc No 1 of the Montenegrin offshore area. According to this agreement, "in the next 5 years, the exploration of oil deposits will cover an area of 90,000 square kilometers and the American partner will invest a total of $120 million for this purpose." It is planned to sink three exploration wells and the work on the first of them will start by the end of this year.

In the last 10 years, three experimental boreholes were sunk in the south Adriatic all of which yielded encouraging results: One of them produced natural gas and the other two produced oil although sufficient deposits for commercial exploitation were not found. So far, $42.5 million have been invested in oil and gas exploration in southern Adriatic.

The Jugopetrol work organization also plans to prospect for oil and gas deposits in the inland area of Montenegro jointly with the Novi Sad Naftagas work organization. A total of 540 million dinars will be invested for that project.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO PERU -- Lima, 16 Nov (TANJUG) -- Newly appointed Yugoslav ambassador to Peru, Alija Vejzagic, presented his credentials to Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry yesterday evening. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0558 GMT 16 Nov 83 LD]